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ABSTRACT

This report outlines the long-range program of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) in South Carolina. The first of five chapters presents excerpts of the LSCA that describe its Titles I-III programs; explains the evolution of South Carolina's long-range Program for Library Development; discusses the dissemination of publications related to the LSCA programs in South Carolina; and touches on how LSCA programs are coordinated. Focusing on the library public, the second chapter discusses the probable impact of population increases on information needs and library services, and inventories the special needs of the economically disadvantaged, the illiterate, the blind and physically handicapped, persons with limited English-speaking ability, the elderly, and the institutionalized. The third chapter focuses on South Carolina libraries and their needs, including the South Carolina State Library, public libraries, institutional libraries, academic libraries, technical college learning resource centers, school library media centers, and special libraries. Library education programs in South Carolina institutions of higher education are also described, and maps and statistics are provided for public, institutional, and college and university libraries, and the South Carolina Library Network. A copy of the state aid agreement form between the South Carolina State Library and the state's public library systems is included. The adequacy, priorities, and evaluation procedures of Title I, II, and III projects are the focus of the fourth chapter, and the fifth presents the four goals of the state library together with objectives designed to meet those goals. (MAB)

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1991 - 1994

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P.L. 101-254, FY 1992)

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

It is the purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act to assist in the extension and improvement of public library services to areas and populations which are without such services or to which such services are inadequate and to assist Indian tribes in planning and developing library services to meet their needs. It is the further purpose of this Act to assist with (1) public library construction and renovation; (2) improving State and local public library services for older Americans, and for handicapped, institutionalized, and other disadvantaged individuals; (3) strengthening State library administrative agencies; (4) promoting interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries; (5) strengthening major urban resource libraries; and (6) increasing the capacity of libraries to keep up with rapidly changing information technology.

The South Carolina State Library has prepared this document as a requirement of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended.

The LSCA Amendments of 1990 has eight titles. They are:

Title I	- Library Services
Title II	- Public Library Construction
Title III	- Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Title IV	- Library Services for Indian Tribes
Title V	- Foreign Language Materials Acquisition
Title VI	- Library Literacy Programs
Title VII	- Evaluation and Assessment
Title VIII	- Library Learning Center Programs

Titles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII are directly administered by the U.S. Department of Education. Therefore, they will not be discussed in this plan or in the Annual Program, except as a reference to other programs. Use of funds for Titles I, II, and III are described below:

LSCA Title I (Library Services) funds are to be used for:

(1) the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public;

(2) adapting public library services to meet particular needs of individuals within the States;

(3) assisting libraries to serve as community information referral centers;

(4) assisting libraries in providing literacy programs for adults and school dropouts in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, if appropriate;

(5) strengthening State library administrative agencies; and

(6) strengthening major urban resource libraries.

Other Title I priorities such as Service to Limited English-Speaking Populations, Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries, Intergenerational Programming, Library Literacy Centers, Service to the Handicapped, and Drug Abuse Prevention have not been addressed because at this time they are not considered statewide priorities, as reflected by the chart below. However, a public library may choose to apply for a grant which addresses these priorities under the Library Development Project or another applicable project.

		LSCA Title I Priorities
1.	Areas Without Services	N/A
2.	Inadequate Services	Project I-B, III-A, III-B, III-E, III-F, III-G, III-H, III-J
3.	Disadvantaged	Project III-D
4.	Physically Handicapped	Project IV
5.	Institutions	Project V
6.	Strengthening the State Library	Project II-A, II-B
7.	Major Urban Resource Library	N/A
8.	Strengthening Metropolitan Public Library	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-E
9.	Limited English-Speaking Proficiency	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-D or III-E
10.	Service to the Elderly	Project III-J
11.	Community Information & Referral Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-E
12.	Literacy Programs	Project III-I
13.	Handicapped	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-E
14.	Administration	Project I-A
15.	Intergenerational Programs	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-F, III-J or III-E
16.	Child Care Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-F or III-E
17.	Library Literacy Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-I or III-E
18.	Drug Abuse Prevention	No specific project, can be funded under Project III-E

LSCA Title II (Public Library Construction) funds are to be used for the construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Such term includes remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries.

LSCA Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing) funds are to be used for:

(1) planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, cooperative library networks; and

(2) establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center.

(3) working with libraries and other organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 101-254, this document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and procedures undertaken for the improvement of library services in South Carolina, particularly for those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program. In planning for statewide library development federally funded and state funded activities are closely related since both are directed toward the improvement of library services. Therefore this document also serves as a general state planning document for library development in South Carolina.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

The South Carolina Program for Library Development has evolved to meet the changing priorities of the Library Services and Construction Act and the needs of the people of South Carolina. While many of the earlier goals, such as countywide library service in all forty-six counties, have been met, much remains to be done. Deficiencies in basics such as collections, buildings, and personnel are still with us. It is the challenge of all libraries to plan programs to meet the needs of their patrons.

This document, the Annual Program, and subsequent plans will seek to secure for libraries a place in the Learning Society envisioned by Alliance for Excellence, which stated:

> **Without question, librarians - those in public libraries, large and small, those at colleges and universities, those in schools, those in fast-growing facilities in business, industry, and the professions - must now take the initiative. They must reach more vigorously for their fair share of public attention and support; they must shake off invisibility and neutrality; they must be far more dynamic than is their custom. They must become stronger leaders.**

Libraries in South Carolina are striving to emphasize the link between libraries and learning, particularly in those areas outlined by the National Goals for Education, which were adopted by the President and the Governors at the 1989 education summit.

The LSCA Advisory Council meets quarterly to discuss priorities and how current projects are meeting them. Comments are compiled and considered in the development of the Long-Range Plan and the Annual Program. Prior to the submission of the Long-Range Plan the Advisory Council has the opportunity to make additional comments. At each meeting of the Council one aspect of the State Library's program is highlighted to present a more thorough picture of library service in South Carolina. Plans for FY 92 and FY 93 are:

October 1991	Service to the Disadvantaged
January 1992	Adult Services
April 1992	Preservation
July 1992	Library Development
October 1992	Planning/Evaluation
January 1993	Continuing Education
April 1993	Service to Children
July 1993	Field Services

The State Library Board meets six times per year. Copies of all LSCA documents are distributed to Board members. The State Library Director keeps the Board informed of developments in the LSCA program. Project reports are made at Board meetings when appropriate. A member of the Board serves ex- officio on the LSCA Advisory Council.

The Association of Public Library Administrators is an organization composed of directors of the state's public libraries. At their quarterly meetings the State Library reports on LSCA activities and solicits comments about the future direction of LSCA planning. As appropriate APLA will be asked to appoint ad hoc committees to work with State Library staff in planning activities.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR (Education Department General Administrative Regulations).

1. Long-Range Plan and Annual Program

Discussions of the proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Copies of the long-range plan and annual program are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to State Documents Depository Libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, to members of the State Library Board, and to selected state officials. A recorded version is available from the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Announcements of the documents' availability are made in News for South Carolina Libraries and the Electronic Bulletin Board of the South Carolina Library Network.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Evaluation

A narrative summary of LSCA funded activities is distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range plan and annual program. Project evaluations and the evaluation prepared for the U.S. Department of Education are available for inspection at the State Library.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

The Governor's Grants Services Division forwards to the State Library for comment applications for federal assistance for library programs by the academic and school libraries in the state.

II. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

As we begin 1992 it is apparent that significant growth has occurred in South Carolina since the 1980 census. 1990 population estimates indicate a growth rate of 11.7% over 1980; 3,486,703 people versus 3,121,820. Population growth has surpassed 20% in the following counties, all of which except one are located along the South Carolina coast.

Dorchester	41.3%
Horry	41.0%
Berkeley	35.9%
Beaufort	32.2%
York	23.2%

Regardless of the size of the growth rate in each county, the public library must address the needs of all citizens. The use of PLA's planning process can be a vital tool as libraries begin to plan for the next decade. Information on the planning process was provided to librarians and boards at a LSCA funded workshop in FY 89, and ten libraries implemented the planning process in FY 91. It is expected that more and more libraries will utilize this process during the next few years.

The 1983 Long-Range Plan reported that the racial makeup of South Carolinians had not changed significantly from 1970-1980. Current projections indicate a slight percentage increase in the Black population will be reflected by the 1990 census.

The 1980 census also showed an older South Carolina population. The median age of the population in 1980 was 28.2 years compared to 24.8 in 1970. In 1980 the elderly (over 65) accounted for 9.2% of the total population. A 44.6% increase is expected in the elderly population between 1980 and 1990. The 1990 census projection is that 11% of the state's population will be over 65; 19.3% will be over 55.

A significant factor to consider when determining a community's library needs is the educational level of its citizens. There has been a gradual increase in the educational attainment of South Carolinians in recent years. In 1970 the median years of school completed was 10.5 years. By 1980 this total had risen to 12.1 years. The years ahead appear promising. In June 1984 the General Assembly passed and the Governor signed the South Carolina Education Improvement Act of 1984 (EIA). A one-cent sales tax was authorized to fund elementary and secondary educational improvements. The act provides new standards that are comprehensive in scope. Test scores continue to rise. Refinements continue to be made to ensure that EIA goals remain viable. The General Assembly passed a revised EIA in FY 89.

In FY 90 over 633,345 children were enrolled in 1,106 public schools, while another 44,705 children attended 479 private schools. There are 64 institutions of higher education in South Carolina. The public sector includes two comprehensive universities, a medical university, ten senior colleges (including four University of South Carolina branches), five two-year University branches, and 16 two-year technical colleges. The private sector includes 20 senior colleges, a theological seminary, and 10 junior colleges. Total degree- credit enrollment in all of these institutions in FY 90 was 153,744; of these 127,614 (83%) were enrolled in public institutions.

South Carolina has identified the provision of quality day care for children as one of its priority needs. The state has the second highest percentage in the nation of mothers with preschool children working outside the home -- 58%. Over one-half of mothers with infants under one year old work outside the home and there are 15,422 single mothers in the labor force. Yet, there is space for only one out of four preschool children in licensed day care facilities. With these facts comes the realization of the need for libraries to initiate and continue outreach services to day care centers and to play a major role in providing information to staff about child development issues and the programs and curricula that are necessary if young children are to mature and develop. The State Library's Early Childhood Media Collection provides some of this information. The need for child care facilities is also reflected in the number of libraries reporting that families are using the library as a place to leave their children after school. Public libraries should address staff and programming changes that may be necessary to serve family patterns of the 1990's.

The 3.4 million residents of South Carolina have a variety of library needs. Access to information and ideas is important to all, whether adult or child, businessman or student, government worker or unemployed. Within the population there are large numbers of individuals who can and do use libraries for information, education, research, cultural, and recreational purposes. Nationally, about 58% of the population visit libraries in a year. 35% of South Carolina's population have a library card. But there are other groups and individuals who are prevented from using library services as they are traditionally delivered because of

such things as architectural barriers, low income, lack of transportation, or educational limitations. These individuals have the same informational needs as the general population but need help in overcoming the physical, geographical, economic, or ethnic barriers that deny them the knowledge, pleasure, and experiences available through a library.

The ultimate goal of the South Carolina Library Program is to provide adequate library service for all, and the basic approach is to strengthen the resources and services of public and institutional libraries across the state. The State Library has identified six user groups which require special services or special delivery systems to assure equal opportunity of access to the resources available to other South Carolinians.

THE DISADVANTAGED

Economically disadvantaged South Carolinians are located throughout the state. Two of the primary indicators of economic activity are total personal income and per capita personal income. South Carolina's average personal income in 1989 was $13,616 per capita - 77.5% of the national average. The 1980 census indicated that 483,118 persons, 15% of South Carolina's population was living in poverty. Of 812,028 families, 100,073 or 12.4% had incomes below the poverty level. This number is expected to increase when 1990 population breakdowns become available.

(1) In FY 90 the Department of Social Services reported an average 37,719 cases per month under Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This figure included 107,091 persons.

(2) The Department of Social Services reported an average 93,038 households per month receiving food stamps (261,899 individuals) in FY 90. In FY 90 South Carolina also ranked sixteenth nationally in the percentage of the population receiving food stamps.

(3) In FY 90 49% of public school lunches served were free or reduced in price; 85% of all breakfasts were also free or reduced in price.

The State Library traditionally has defined disadvantaged in relationship to income (see above). Income usually is a deciding factor in determining disadvantaged status. A broader view of the disadvantaged community is envisioned in this plan.

> LSCA Regulations define disadvantaged persons as those "whose socio-economic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefitting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services.
>
> Section 101(1) of P.L. 98-480 broadens the definition of disadvantaged further by stating Title I grants may be used **"for the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or <u>other disadvantage</u>, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public."**
>
> (emphasis added)

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services <u>must</u> be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. Since libraries have to

identify and locate the disadvantaged and then develop programs to meet their needs, the costs to serve the disadvantaged will generally be higher than serving the general public.

For those who are economically disadvantaged public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of low-income families.

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special needs of the disadvantaged population.

(3) Make service to the disadvantaged an integral part of public library service.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general educational improvement, especially in literacy training.

In an effort to reach those who are rurally isolated and disadvantaged the State Library will continue its successful program of assisting libraries in the replacement of worn bookmobiles as needed with LSCA funding. A requirement of libraries to receive State Aid is "... an accepted plan (bookmobile, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area." This requirement assures access to those rurally isolated from population centers who cannot be forgotten.

Libraries have used many innovative ways of identifying and serving the disadvantaged, including outreach services to nursing homes, senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local correctional facilities, among others. By sharing information about successes and/or failures in these areas, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase library usage among the disadvantaged to the state average of 35%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on disadvantaged users, but it is estimated that less than 10% of their number are public library users.

THE ILLITERATE

Although a single definition of literacy does not exist, functional literacy is generally understood to be the ability to read, write, speak, listen, compute and solve problems in situations that confront adults in everyday life. The literacy skills necessary to function today are considerably higher than those needed only ten years ago. This need for greater literacy skills will likely accelerate, leaving those without essential skills even further behind. Loss of productivity and limited job mobility are often direct results of illiteracy. Those who do not complete high school earn about two-thirds the salary of those who do. Those who do not complete grade school earn even less - about half as much as those completing high school.

Illiterate and functionally illiterate South Carolinians are located throughout the state. Using indicators such as the number of persons 18 years and over with less than a 5th grade education (102,350) and the number of persons 25 years and over with 8 years or less education (398,435), populations are targeted for library service programs to address the

literacy needs of the family, of young adults, of rural residents, and of people with limited English- speaking ability.

South Carolina ranks second nationally with 15% of all persons ages 18-64 considered illiterate. Each year this number grows as immigrants, refugees, school dropouts and pushouts join the ranks of the illiterate. In 1988-89, 7,466 school age dropouts occurred in South Carolina.

Other indicators of illiteracy are:

(1) 61% of all AFDC adults have less than a high school education

(2) 15% of the workforce is functionally illiterate (Governor's Task force on Adult Illiteracy, Minnesota)

(3) 84% of adults earning less than $10,000 a year are functionally illiterate (S. C. Department of Education)

(4) 44% of Blacks 18 years and older (nationally) are illiterate. This translates to over 242,000 South Carolinians.

(5) 20% of all college freshmen in the Southeast were enrolled in remedial reading courses in 1983-84 (The Urban Libraries Exchange).

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group.

For those who are illiterate and functionally illiterate public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of illiterate and functionally illiterate families.

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special service needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate

(3) Make service to the illiterate and functionally illiterate an integral part of public library service, by working toward establishment and support of model library literacy centers, to reduce the number of functionally illiterate individuals and to help them reach full employment.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general education improvement.

Public libraries because they are non-threatening agencies provide ideal outlets for serving the illiterate and functionally illiterate. These services involve the identification of appropriate literacy materials, the development of computer assisted literacy services, the provision of space for one-to-one tutoring, the promotion of the awareness of the special needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate as well as the services provided by various community organizations.

By sharing information about successes and/or failures, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase usage among the illiterate and functionally illiterate to the state average of 35%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on illiterate and functionally illiterate users, but it is estimated that less than 5% of their number are public library users.

THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) estimates that 1.4% of each state's population is eligible for library services to the print handicapped; an estimated 43,705 South Carolinians are eligible. These persons are scattered throughout the state. Some 8,657 South Carolinians received service from the South Carolina State Library, Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in FY 91. At the end of the year 19% of those potentially eligible were registered. This percentage is one of the highest in the NLSBPH programs even though in South Carolina the goal is to reach 35% of those eligible. The NLS feels that readership in this service nationwide may be leveling off. Readership trends will be monitored to determine if that is true in South Carolina.

The public is generally unaware of this program even though it is sixty years old. The Library of Congress has produced several series of public service announcements for radio and television which have been used quite successfully in the past in South Carolina. Public relations was emphasized in FY 91 with use of new NLS PSA's; exhibits; television appearances; and presentations to groups both within and without the library's facilities. This will continue and will increase in FY 92. The State Library has a very active outreach program.

Located in a totally accessible area of 26,686 square feet, the library has acquired a special sound booth and commercial quality recording equipment. The Volunteer Coordinator position enables DBPH to continue to expand its program for recording local materials as well as other needed projects. The number of volunteers and the hours contributed toward the program have increased even though the volunteer program is attempting to expand slowly in order to establish a sound base. During the upcoming three year period additional volunteers will be recruited.

Public library service to the handicapped is uneven. All public libraries comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Use of Title II Construction grants have increased the number of libraries that are barrier free. Five county libraries have small recorded book collections on loan from DBPH with four libraries offering TDD service for the deaf. Large print collections are found in most libraries but the DBPH large print collection is not loaned to libraries.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

The State Library conducted a needs assessment in early 1975 to locate non-English speaking persons after the Education Amendments of 1974 established service to persons of limited English-speaking ability as a new target priority for LSCA. No high concentrations of this group were found, only small groups. The 1980 census verifies this. Only 46,080 were counted in the entire state. Europe is the homeland of most foreign born residents, but the percentage of Asians is increasing.

Because of the number of languages, the relatively small number of persons speaking each, the geographical spread of these people, and the fact that many are bilingual, the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. The State Library will re-evaluate this after the 1990 census is published. A central

collection of materials is maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, public libraries can apply for funding to address this priority under the Library Development Project or the Service to the Disadvantaged project.

THE ELDERLY

There were 287,328 South Carolinians who were 65 years of age or older in 1980, 9.2% of the population. The projection for the 1990 census is for 415,480 in this category, 11% of the population. The over 55 age group will total 729,925 persons or 19.3%. This rate will continue to increase as birth rates decline and medical advances increase our longevity.

One of the major problems affecting the elderly is income. Most people in this age group are living on a fixed income. Inflation in recent years has increased at a faster rate than pension income. The fact that 69,735 or 24.2% of South Carolinians over 65 are living below the poverty level attests to this. The majority of older South Carolinians are living in a family setting. However, this number is declining. In 1980 67.4% were living with family members compared to 71.3% in 1970. The number of elderly people living alone increased to 76,527. It is expected that the 1990 census will show a continuation of this trend.

Although older citizens do not fit any stereotypical image, many do have special problems caused by physical conditions, generally lower educational attainment, decreased mobility, or economic restraints. Yet the older person's need for information and recreation remain. Libraries in South Carolina have experimented with new methods to reach this group. Using innovative techniques and programs along with traditional library materials and services should enable libraries to meet the varied informational needs of this growing population. Libraries need to work with area agencies on aging to coordinate programs to provide maximum benefit for available dollars.

Retired persons in ever growing numbers are choosing South Carolina as a place to spend their leisure years. Modern Maturity magazine has ranked South Carolina as the third most desirable state for retirement.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

There are 22,911 South Carolinians residing in state-supported institutions. Included in this number are adult and juvenile prisoners, the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, blind and deaf students, and those addicted to alcohol and drugs. For varying reasons this segment of the population requires special care, education, and treatment in an institutionalized setting. Despite all attempts to mainstream residents of institutions, the population still grows. In 1970 there were 18,000 living in a residential setting. Mental health and mental retardation institutions have made great strides to reduce their populations, but South Carolina leads the nation in rate of incarceration in prisons. Longer sentences and a court order on overcrowding have increased the numbers in adult correctional institutions, which also results in additional prisons being built.

Since the institutional library is the only library available to residents, it must serve as school, public, and special library to its clientele. The library may be the only place where residents feel free of restraint, a sort of "neutral ground", where they have perhaps the last freedom left to them - the right to read a book of their choice, to listen to a favorite recording, to maintain some contact with the outside world.

However, the primary function of any institutional library is to support the institution's total program of rehabilitation and therapy. Education and recreation are significant therapeutic and rehabilitative activities. In the provision of materials and guidance in their use, institutional libraries and librarians contribute to the individual's welfare within the framework of the institution's program.

III. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Since the South Carolina State Program for Library Development was first issued in 1972, the state's libraries - collectively and individually - have recorded notable growth in resources, services, and funding. Many of the objectives projected then have been achieved or surpassed. Yet technological, educational, and social changes have been more rapid than library progress. Greater public expectations and higher performance standards require libraries to strive ever harder to meet service goals. The greatly increased volume of published materials and the proliferation of media forms have added substantially to the number of titles and formats each library must purchase or have access to in order to meet the needs of its users. Advances in computer technology and automation offer opportunities to improve services by application to library operations while creating problems relating to funding, cooperation, and privacy rights. Inflation, the expansion of government services and costs, and the increased competition for fewer dollars have put libraries under increasing economic pressures. Within the context of these common problems, each type of library has its own difficulties and needs.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

The South Carolina State Library is an independent agency which is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one from the state-at-large. Board members are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. The State Library was created by Legislative Act No. 464, 1969. This act provided for the reestablishment of the former South Carolina State Library Board as the new State Library and expanded its responsibilities to include all the duties of a general state library. Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Title 60 was revised in 1985 to bring all existing state library authorizations together.

The South Carolina State Library is charged with the development and extension of library services throughout the state. The State Library is responsible for executing the library policy for the state and shall: (a) provide leadership and guidance for the planning and coordinated development of adequate library service for the people of the state; (b) maintain appropriate collections of library materials in any format considered necessary to supplement the collections of other libraries in the state and to meet the research and informational needs of the General Assembly, state officers and agencies, and state government employees; (c) increase the proficiency of library personnel through provision of in-service and continuing education programs for library personnel employed in the state; (d) provide for the citizens of the state specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries of the state; (e) organize a system of depository libraries for state publications to ensure that the publications are readily accessible to the citizens of the state; (f) serve as a depository for federal publications and coordinate a state plan for federal documents depository libraries; (g) collect, compile, and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state and maintain a clearinghouse of information, data, and materials in the field of library and information science; (h) coordinate library services of the state with other educational agencies and services to increase effectiveness and reduce duplication; and (i) carry out other activities authorized by state or federal law for the development of library and information services.

In order to meet its statutory obligations the State Library has adopted the following mission statement and goals (revised August 1987).

South Carolina State Library

Mission Statement

The mission of the South Carolina State Library is to serve the educational, informational, cultural and recreational needs of the people of South Carolina. It strives to improve library services throughout the state and to ensure that all citizens have access to libraries and information resources adequate to meet their individual needs.

To carry out its mission, the State Library studies the information needs of the people of the state; establishes policies and standards for library services; develops plans for the continued improvement of services; assists libraries in implementing services and programs to meet user needs; and provides specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries. The State Library is an advocate for all types of libraries, working for state and federal legislation favorable to library development and for local, state, and federal funding for libraries.

The State Library is charged with administering and implementing the library programs authorized in the South Carolina Code of Laws (Title 60, Chapter 1) and in the federal Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 84-597 as amended). To meet the needs of the people of the state and to carry out its responsibilities under state and federal law, the State Library Board has established the ten basic, continuing goals stated below. The goals are supplemented by specific objectives developed annually by each department of the library.

Goals

In March 1990 the State Library Board adopted the following strategic goals:

1. The South Carolina State Library will serve as the advocate for libraries in South Carolina.

2. The South Carolina State Library will promote library services and reading throughout the state as an integral component of the educational process and as a contributor to the economic development of the state.

3. The South Carolina State Library will encourage cooperation among libraries of all types.

4. The South Carolina State Library will provide collections and services to meet the informational needs of the people of South Carolina.

5. The South Carolina State Library will coordinate a comprehensive continuing education program to meet the needs of libraries.

The State Library has a full-time staff of fifty-two, including twenty-four professional librarians. The budget of the State Library includes state funds and LSCA funds. The decade of the '80's was a time of uncertainty. Will LSCA be funded? If so, at what level? The State has experienced shortfalls in revenue necessitating little real growth. Federal mandates to improve conditions in corrections and mental health institutions have required major financial commitments in those areas. State priorities in education have required major financial support. These and other major programs leave little funding for smaller agencies. The State Library has been fairly successful in recent years in conveying its needs to the General Assembly in these lean times. Increases have been received in State Aid, the book budget, network services, and in service for the blind and physically handicapped. Often these increases were lessened by mid-year reductions. The General Assembly has ordered a 3.3% across the board reduction for all agencies in FY 92.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"The General Assembly finds that county public libraries make a substantial contribution to the education and recreation of the residents of the State and merit the continued interest and support of State and local government."
Act 564, 1978

By Act 564 the South Carolina General Assembly mandated countywide public library service. Passed as an amendment to the Home Rule Act, Act 564 replaced the individual enabling acts by which all county libraries had been established previously. Provisions of this legislation required county councils to provide public library service on a uniform basis. The forty-sixth county had established its public library one year prior to the enactment of Act 564. Where the county is so small that adequate library service would be difficult to achieve, Act 564 allows for regional systems to be established. Four such multi-county systems are in existence with eleven members. Thirty-five counties operate as single county libraries. Public library service is provided by:

46 main libraries
123 branch libraries/stations
38 bookmobiles

Public libraries report 1,249,008 as registered library users in FY 90. By contrast there were only 1,041,846 voters in the General Election. It has been said that public libraries provide more direct service than any other government agency. It is essential that funding be adequate if public libraries are to meet the diverse needs of our citizens. Funding comes primarily from tax sources. In FY 90 local funds accounted for 87% of public library expenditures, while State Aid and federal aid were 10.5% and 2.3% respectively. Except for capital expenditures, such as new construction, most public libraries receive little gift money. Friends groups are developing new programs for contributions. It is expected that gross dollars from donations will increase in the future, but the percentage will not significantly increase. Possible changes in local taxing structures (the rollback of property taxes and the beginning of local option sales tax) may impact library support.

In FY 90, total public library income exceeded $31 million; approximately $8.94 per capita. The range for local support was from $13.99 in Richland to $2.16 in Williamsburg County. Greenville with $11.79 and Oconee with $10.57 were the only other libraries breaking the $10.00 mark. Local support averaged $5.93 per capita. These per capita figure show a marked drop from last year because they are based on more realistic 1990 census estimates instead of the 1980 census.

Nearly two decades ago the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service issued a report entitled National Inventory on Library Needs, 1975. At that time it was assumed that to provide adequate public library service the following levels of support were needed:

$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population
$10 per capita for libraries serving between 150,000 and 500,000
$11 per capita for libraries serving over 500,000

Only four South Carolina libraries meet these levels. It must be remembered that these are not current standards, but standards over 16 years old. Such standards are arbitrary and do not reflect local conditions, such as economies of countywide services vs. numerous municipal libraries. For most libraries a realistic goal to reach by FY 94 would be $9 per capita. Some counties' local support is so low such a goal cannot be set. All that can be hoped for is steady improvement. LSCA incentive grants will continue to be used to encourage increases in local support in these counties.

Ever since 1943 the State Library has provided State Aid to public libraries that qualified. It began with each county library receiving the same amount. In FY 68 the formula was changed to per capita. The long-range goal of raising State Aid to 25% of public library financing remains. The objective for FY 93 is to increase State Aid to $1.25 per capita with a minimum grant of $15,000.

State Aid
FY 43 - FY 91

Years	Basis	Total Allocation
1942 - 1943	$200 per county	$ 8,100
1943 - 1948	$300 per county	$ 13,800
1948 - 1952	$1,000 per county	$ 46,000
1952 - 1967	$1,500 per county	$ 69,000
1967 - 1972	20 cents per capita	$ 518,103
1972 - 1973	25 cents per capita	$ 647,629
1973 - 1978	35 cents per capita	$ 906,681
1979 - 1980	50 cents per capita	$1,295,258
1980 - 1981	75 cents per capita* (1970 Census)	$1,942,887
1981 - 1982	73.3 cents per capita* (1980 Census)	$2,288,173
1982 - 1983	71 cents per capita	$2,214,637
1983 - 1984	75 cents per capita	$2,339,406
1984 - 1985	$1.00 per capita	$3,121,820
1985 - 1986	97.5 cents per capita**	$3,059,384
1986 - 1987	96.1 cents per capita**	$3,001,246
1987 - 1988	95.1 cents per capita**	$2,969,475
1988 - 1989	$1.00 per capita with minimum $10,000 per county	$3,124,024
	.05 cents per capita one-time funding	$ 160,000
1989 - 1990	$1.05 per capita with minimum $15,000 per county	$3,290,673
1990 - 1991	$1.04 per capita with minimum $15,000 per county**	$3,271,180
1991-1992	$ .98 per capita with minimum $15,000 per county** (1990 census)	$3,432,066

*Midyear budget cuts due to the statewide recession reduced State Aid for 1981-82 and 1982-83 below the appropriated 75 cents per capita level.

**Budget cuts reduced State Aid for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1990-91, and 1991-92 below the appropriated per capita level.

Two of the most pressing needs of all public libraries are additional staff and materials. For some libraries a third need is space. Each of these concerns will be discussed.

(1) Personnel

While expenditures for personal service account for nearly 60% of public library budgets, inadequate financial support prevents libraries from developing staff levels needed to provide adequate service. Some libraries have had no increase in staff size in years. Despite overall significant increases in recent years, South Carolina's public libraries do not measure well by national standards of one professional staff member for every 6,000

people served. Using this standard South Carolina's public libraries should have 581 professional librarians. Currently 185 professional librarians are employed in South Carolina public libraries. This puts them below state standards which call for 297 professionals. A total of 30 pre-professionals are employed. The state standard is 1 FTE per every 3,500 persons in the service area. Only 8 libraries meet this standard. The average is .85 FTE. The interim goal will be to add five professionals, matched by an equal number of support staff, each year. Low salary levels are also a problem in recruiting and retaining staff. Recent increases in school library salaries are causing some staff members to leave public libraries for school positions.

It is also important to upgrade the skills of current staff if they are to perform efficiently and effectively. This is doubly important in light of the changes automation is making in libraries. Continuing education opportunities, at all levels, must be made available as often as possible. A continuing program of workshops, institutes, and training sessions must be carried out in-state, and out-of-state opportunities should be utilized for professional staff and trustees. The State Library is seeking state funding in FY 93 for a minority scholarship program to be administered in cooperation with the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science. It is also seeking funds for a continuing education librarian.

(2) Library Materials

The cost of library materials continues to increase; materials budgets are not keeping pace. In FY 90 public libraries owned 1.4 books per capita, down from last year's 1.6 due to 1990 census being used. The State Library has established a state goal of two books per capita. Only six libraries have attained this level.

As libraries automate they are inventorying their collections and weeding worn and outdated materials. Libraries are also weeding when receiving LSCA collection development grants. At the end of FY 90 public libraries would need to add 1,834,792 books to reach the state goal. It would take an additional 3,486,703 to reach the national goal of three books per capita. Six counties own less than one book per capita. The median amount spent for books in FY 90 was an appallingly low $1.49 per capita.

Periodical collections have increased in size in recent years due in part to LSCA grants. Price increases, if unchecked, will see periodicals consuming a larger percentage of materials budgets. According to the U.S. Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac for 1990, the average price of a periodical in 1989 was $85.37, an increase of 9.5% over the average price in 1988. In FY 90 the U.S. Periodical Index continues to nearly double the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

A need exists to increase the size of newspaper, audiovisual, recordings, and other media collections, which are generally inadequate.

While libraries still strive to meet the interim goal of two books per capita and basic collections of other media, the achievement of national standards in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and that intertype library networks be strengthened. The State Library will also need to increase its audiovisual collections to support local programming.

(3) Public Library Construction

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine current space needs. Nearly every library expressed a need for additional space. Since that date, five headquarters libraries and five new branches have been constructed. This 152,863 square feet represents only 15% of the one million total square footage needs which were

identified in the 1988 survey. The most critical need is in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for thirty new branches and twelve enlarged branches.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four state institutions had established programs of library service for their residents. With the federal mandate and LSCA funds, the South Carolina State Library encouraged support of institutional libraries. Grants were made on an incentive basis, with institutions required to meet certain minimums of staffing, space, and funding in order to participate. Nine institutions received grants in the first year. State funds were provided by the institutions to hire staff, to develop collections, and to purchase equipment, supplies, and furnishings. In institutions without libraries, space was found or created for the library. In FY 91 there were libraries in 36 state-supported residential institutions serving 22,911 residents.

A great deal of progress has been made in the delivery of library service to institutional residents since 1968, but not one institutional library is able to meet national library standards for its type of institution. However, the lack of staff and funds for materials has not prevented libraries in institutional settings from offering quality programming. Institutional librarians, working with other institutional staff and the institutional consultant of the State Library, have emphasized programming.

While each institution is different, it does share some similarities with sister institutions.

(1) Insufficient or inadequately trained personnel. No South Carolina institutional library is adequately staffed. Several libraries are staffed by only one person. Adult correctional and mental health libraries have made tremendous progress in hiring trained staff (many with the MLS). If institutional librarians are to provide the programs needed to support the educational and therapeutic programs of the institution, it is essential that they have assistance. Continuing education is also a need. Institutional budgets often do not provide adequate funding for this.

(2) Inadequate materials collections. Print and non-print materials collections are inadequate, both in terms of quantity and quality. Weeding needs to be undertaken in all institutional libraries. With the recent changes in the composition of the populations in several institutions, selection policies need to be rethought. Several institutions have revised their selection policies which has resulted in increased weeding to provide more appropriate collections.

(3) Inadequate or indefinite budgets. Not only is the level of funding for institutional libraries low, it is uncertain, sometimes hidden in appropriations for recreation, or education, or contingency. Only one institutional library has a line item in the institutional budget. The ingenuity or persuasiveness of the librarian and/or his or her immediate supervisor often determines the level of expenditure. The availability of LSCA funds has, in many cases, kept institutions from decreasing library support.

Beyond these common problems, some institutional libraries have a unique difficulty which underlies the others.

(4) Non-recognition or non-support by institutional administrators. All too often institutional administrators fail to recognize the potential for education and rehabilitation offered by libraries. For many they are regarded as recreational facilities. Generally they are given a low priority in institutional planning as well as budgeting. In addition, a climate of suspicion or a custody-conscious philosophy on the part of administrators or security personnel often make it difficult for residents to use what library service is available. Several libraries failed to receive LSCA grants in recent years due to lack of support from administrators. The settlement of a law suit against

the Department of Corrections has resulted in increased recognition of libraries for adult correctional facilities.

Since the inception of the institutional library program these four factors have contributed to the relatively low profile libraries have in institutions. If libraries are to play an important role in the future of institutions then institutional librarians will have to be more forceful in stating their needs. No longer is it sufficient to say a library is needed. The institutional librarian must be able to document what will happen to the educational and therapeutic programs without library service. Institutions are in a state of transition. It is imperative that libraries be recognized in any reorganization that may take place.

Standards listed in Section IV of this document are useful in some cases, but relatively meaningless in others. Analysis of existing conditions reveal the following:

When assessed by the new national standards for mental health facilities, none of South Carolina's five mental hospitals meet those standards for number of volumes, magazines and newspapers. Other media are available from the State Library. Major deficiencies occur in staffing with none of the hospitals approaching staff standards.

South Carolina has four residential facilities for the mentally retarded. None of the four meet ALA standards for print media. It has been our experience with the level of clientele in these centers that toys, games, realia, etc. are much more effective in this area than printed materials. That has been the thrust in collection building in recent years. Again staff sizes are below recommended levels.

The South Carolina School for the Deaf appears to meet minimum standards, which are very vague. Schools for youthful (juvenile) offenders have ALA standards and State Department of Education Standards. Neither school meets national standards for materials or staff. In fact, they do not approach them. They both meet state standards which are substantially lower.

Library service in the Department of Corrections is provided through a centralized library system. The system will soon meet ALA Standards for collection size, now that the new minimum standards require 5,000 books per library instead of the 12,000 previously required. Where a library exists there is a trained librarian and a security officer, but there is too heavy a reliance on inmate assistants. Only 77% of the inmate population has direct access to a library. Four facilities have bookmobile service. Populations of these range from 166 - 461, or 9% of total population. Two facilities have other delivery service (2%). Inmates in work-release situations do not have library service (7%).

In FY 90 institutional librarians continued preparing state standards which will be more realistic. It is hoped that the presence of state standards will be the catalyst for future development. This area will continue to be monitored by the institutional consultant. The institutional consultant will be continuing a comprehensive study and evaluation of the state's institutional libraries during FY 91.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

There are 64 institutions of higher education in South Carolina. The public sector includes two comprehensive universities, a medical university, nine senior colleges (including three University of South Carolina campuses), five two-year University branches, and 16 technical colleges. The private sector includes 20 senior colleges, one theological seminary, and 10 junior colleges. Total degree-credit enrollment in all of these institutions in fall, 1990, was 159,313 students; of these, 132,676 (84%) were enrolled in public institutions. The total degrees awarded in all of these institutions in 1989-90 were 4,944 associate degrees; 13,211 bachelor's degrees; 4,279 master's and first professional degrees; and 342 doctor's degrees.

In 1979 the Commission on Higher Education published the South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education. The section of the Master Plan concerning libraries states, "The goal of each library in the state - whether academic, public, school, private - is to assure that library and information services to its clients and patrons are of the highest caliber.... The basic function of an academic library is to make available the materials and services needed to support the curriculum and the appropriate research activities of the institution of which it is a part." In the Master Plan specific recommendations for the development of public colleges' and universities' libraries were made, and are regularly reviewed by the institutions and the Commission.

In 1988 the South Carolina Legislature passed Act 629 commonly referred to as The Cutting Edge. The major purpose of this legislation is to strengthen the quality of higher education in the state and to provide a continuous cycle of improvement in public colleges and universities. One provision, Section 59-104-640 states that "each institution of hgher learning is responsible for maintaining a system to measure institutional effectiveness in accord with provisions, procedures, and requirements developed by the Commission on Higher Education."

In 1989 the Commission adopted guidelines for institutional effectiveness to assist and provide direction to the colleges and universities in their implementation of Act 629. One specific guideline refers to library services and resources and reads as follows:

> Assessment of Library Usage and Collection Development Procedures -- Access to and usage of library materials is a critical part of the learning process. Student inquiry fosters intellectual growth and the excitement of discovery. Each institution will ensure that students have access to necessary library materials through the regular assessment of library collections and usage.
>
> In 1991-92 institutions will begin responding to this guideline.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey the senior college and university libraries in 1989-90 reported total collections of 7,465,637 volumes; 1,830,399 government documents; 8,915,002 microforms; and 163,210 audiovisual titles. The two-year technical college, university branch libraries, and junior colleges reported 735,269 volumes; 4,480 government documents; 323,605 microforms; and 44,694 audiovisual titles.

Strides have been made in the areas of cooperation, coordination, and resource sharing. Representatives of the major academic libraries are members of the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking appointed by the State Library. In order to accelerate the retrospective conversion of records the State Library in the past has made grants under LSCA Title III to the University of South Carolina, Clemson University, College of Charleston, Winthrop College, the USC Processing Center, and South Carolina State College.

Library automation programs are currently in place in all public senior colleges and technical colleges. While recognizing the institutional support function of all academic libraries, the Commission also believes that "Each academic library is an integral part of the state network of libraries, and each also bears the responsibility of sharing resources with other libraries and other clients or patrons." Efforts to expand and coordinate the library automation activities at the public institutions and to build with the State Library a statewide network are currently being planned.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

In 1961, South Carolina enacted legislation to establish a statewide technical training system designed to stimulate the industrial expansion of South Carolina and to provide specialized training for its citizens. Over the years the SBTCE has matured to become a comprehensive system of postsecondary education with sixteen two-year, state supported campuses.

In the fall of 1990 the technical colleges enrolled 45,509 degree-credit students, or 34% of the total undergraduate enrollment in the public colleges and universities. During the 1989-90 year the technical colleges granted 3,676 associate degrees.

There are nineteen technical college libraries (two colleges are multi-campuses) to support the various degree and continuing education programs offered by the technical college. The majority of the libraries, which have adapted themselves to a multi-media approach, are now organized as Learning Resource Centers or LRC's. In addition to standard library services, the LRC's provide services which usually are not found in traditional libraries. These include the production and processing of photographs, slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and other audiovisual services. All of the LRC's provide their schools and communities with educational television services through the closed circuit South Carolina Educational Television System.

In November 1989, the Commission authorized the remaining nine technical colleges who did not already have such authorization to offer the college parallel associate in arts and associate in science degree programs. This substantive amendment to the mission of the technical colleges will allow the nine institutions to expand their academic coursework to include traditional, undergraduate, lower-division, general education courses. These academic changes have also required significant library development activities, especially in acquisitions and interlibrary cooperation, to support the offering of the new programs.

Technical college libraries are taking advantage of automation development in the library field. To date, ten TEC libraries have joined SOLINET, all sixteen have received training in the use of the South Carolina Library Network, and eight have purchased microbased integrated library systems. As part of its higher education initiatives for research and academic excellence, entitled The Cutting Edge, the Commission will provide special funding to the technical education system to assist libraries in the conversion of shelf records to machine-readable data. These funds when they become available from the legislature, will also be used during FY 1990-91 to purchase hardware and software necessary to support automated activities and membership in SOLINET.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

A 1986 report released by Secretary of Education William Bennett, "First Lessons: A Report on Elementary Education", recommends that "Every school should have a library, and every child should have and use a public library card." The report went on to say that "The librarian should be an integral part of the instructional staff." A new document that supports this concept is Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs developed by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology and published in 1988. The next few years will see the media specialists of the state becoming familiar with the new role of the specialist. The State Department of Education will focus on educating school administrators and the general public about the implications of Information Power, the first such guidelines published since 1975.

The State Superintendent of Education appointed a Task Force on Reading Improvement in FY 86. The Director of the State Library, both Library/Media Consultants with the State Department of Education, a library school faculty member, and a middle school librarian were on this panel. "A Report on Improving Reading Achievement in South Carolina" was released in September 1986. The Task Force was created in response to the fact that reading test scores have not kept pace with improvement in science and mathematics achievement test performance. The role of the library/media center in fostering improved reading was examined.

Among the recommendations were calls for increased state funds for books and personnel, strengthening of standards for school libraries/media centers, employment of district coordinators, and development of publicity campaigns to promote public involvement in support of reading and libraries. These recommendations were comprehensive and, if

implemented, would greatly improve library service in public schools. Work continues in efforts to address these concerns.

South Carolina supports 1,106 public schools with an enrollment of 611,023 students. Some 44,705 children attend 479 private schools. All but one of the public schools have library media centers. There are an additional twenty-one special schools which only have classroom collections, while only one of the fifty-two area vocational schools has a media center. Approximately one-half of the private schools have media centers.

By the end of FY 92, the State Library will be serving 10% of the state's high schools through its interlibrary loan network. This figure is expected to increase in the following years. A budget request in FY 93, if funded, would enable the State Library to expand this service to 50% of the state's high schools. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and the interlibrary loan network strengthened to meet this projected need.

Media specialists examining South Carolina's school library media services in preparation for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979 identified four areas of critical concern. Improvements have been made, but concern still exists in all areas as plans are being made for the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

(1) Standards

School library media centers are evaluated according to guidelines issued by the State Department of Education, Defined Minimum Program for South Carolina School Districts, 1986. These standards address qualifications of the media specialist, number and types of materials to be available and appropriation needed to maintain the library collection. They are substantially lower than the minimum standards set by the American Library Association. Improvement has been made. A school library media specialist was involved in the development of the current standards. A major weakness of the standards is that no mention is made of the program to be offered by the media center.

Progress has been made in the area of facilities. The media consultant reviews building plans for new or remodeled media centers using the revised South Carolina Facilities Planning Construction Guide.

(2) Staffing

A total of 1,088 media specialists are serving in the public schools in South Carolina, 760 in 790 elementary schools and 328 in 253 secondary schools.

Twenty-five elementary media specialists and five secondary media specialists serve more than one school. There are thirty-four uncertified elementary and five secondary media specialists. A total of 639 media aides are employed. Only seventeen of the ninety-two public school districts employ district media coordinators, fifteen full-time and two part-time.

(3) Resources and Funding

Statewide holdings of print materials in South Carolina schools have increased, with elementary schools reporting 6,322,591 (or 15.29 books per student) and secondary schools reporting 2,535,137 (or 12.84 books per student). Secondary schools report spending $2,468,871 for library materials. (No expenditure figures are presently available for elementary schools.)

State standards are ten books per student for elementary schools and six books per student for secondary schools. There are no state accreditation standards for audiovisual materials, and no statistics are available for A-V collections.

(4) Awareness

School administrators, teachers, and the general public lack awareness of the role school media centers play in the teaching and learning process. This lack of awareness is demonstrated by the use of many media centers to provide release time for teachers thus limiting the services the center can provide. The exclusion of media specialists and consultants from involvement in long range planning and curriculum development is further evidence of failure to understand the library media center's potential. There is some evidence that more districts are implementing flexible scheduling; three on a district wide basis.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) defines a special library as one maintained by an individual corporation, association, government agency or other group for the purpose of collection, organization, and dissemination of information, and devoted primarily to a special subject with provision for specialized service to a specialized clientele. Due to differing definitions of the term special library it is hard to determine the number of special libraries in South Carolina. The 1986 edition of the American Library Directory lists sixty-two special libraries in the state. In 1986 the South Carolina Provisional Chapter of Special Libraries Association and the Special Libraries Section of the South Carolina Library Association surveyed the state and listed seventy-nine libraries in Special Libraries Directory of South Carolina. The greatest number of special libraries in South Carolina are clustered around the three large metropolitan areas: Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville/Spartanburg.

In the past, special libraries have tended to be somewhat isolated from other South Carolina libraries and cooperative activities. This results primarily from the fact that the special libraries are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report; and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, which constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries, has shown some activity. This group is now working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The South Carolina Chapter of the Special Libraries Association achieved permanent status during FY 87 with over fifty members on its roster. Communication between special librarians has increased due to publication of a quarterly SC-SLA Bulletin and quarterly program meetings. There are also local special interest groups, such as the Columbia Area Medical Librarians Association.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Several South Carolina institutions of higher education offer library education courses. The number of schools offering library science as a major program has declined. Some schools offer undergraduate level courses which enable graduates to meet certification requirements of school media specialists.

Two schools provide graduate level programs for those who wish to work in public, academic, or special library situations as well as school library media centers.

The following colleges and universities offer various programs in library science:

At the undergraduate level:

*The Citadel, Charleston. 21 semester hours (minor in library science)

*South Carolina State College, Orangeburg. 32 semester hours (major in library science being phased out)

*Meets state certification requirements for school media specialists.

At the graduate level:

University of South Carolina, Columbia

The College of Library and Information Science offers 150 semester hours in library and information science at the graduate level. Course work may be taken to meet the state's certification requirements as a public or school librarian as well as specialization in academic or special library services. The College is one of sixty colleges and universities in the nation whose master's degree program is accredited by the American Library Association.

South Carolina had no graduate library science program prior to 1972 when the College of Library and Information Science opened. Most of the students come from South Carolina (80%) and most stay in South Carolina to work (80%). One area of librarianship that has benefitted greatly because of the College is school librarianship. In 1972 only 12% of South Carolina's school librarians had a master's degree. Today approximately 60% of school librarians hold a master's degree. The flexibility of the program encourages part-time students. Currently 60% of those enrolled are in a part-time status. In Fall of 1990 enrollment was 386 (head count) and 2.14 (FTE); of these 91 were full-time students. The College graduates approximately 115 master's students per calendar year.

As the only program in the state offering a MLS the College has provided methods for satisfying part of the degree requirements off-campus. One method is via two-way television courses available at any of the USC regional campuses and at other sites across the state. A second method is course work held at various sites around the state taught by College staff. Over a three year cycle about two-thirds of the course work towards a degree can be earned. The final one-third would need to be taken in Columbia. Courses have already been held in Greenville, Rock Hill, Charleston, Aiken, Conway, and Spartanburg.

Continuing education has long been a concern of South Carolina library directors. In its brief history the College has attempted to satisfy this need in various ways. CE is a responsibility of the Assistant Dean. Cooperation with the State Library and SCLA will continue in order to prevent duplication in program offerings. The State Library is requesting funding for a continuing education librarian in FY 93.

Winthrop College, Rock Hill

Through the Department of Reading and Library Science, Winthrop offers courses which lead to a Master's of Education in School Librarianship which meet the requirements of the state for school media specialist certification.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 90

		1980 POP.	TOTAL CIRC.	TOTAL FTE STAFF	TOTAL VOLS.(1)	VOLS. ADDED(1)	% VOLS. WITH-DRAWN	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME (2)	LOCAL TAX OPERATING REVENUE(3)	PERCENT LOCAL TAX REVENUE(4)
1	ABBE	161,139	486,781	41.25	172,788	9,589	5.37	1,036,137.12	766,283.72	73.96
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	277,360	21.30	137,568	5,917	2.11	562,653.20	449,000.04	79.80
3	AHJ	43,363	119,212	9.66	50,965	5,621	11.65	238,760.16	150,880.00	63.19
4	ANDERSON	133,235	398,910	28.73	219,260	8,255	3.01	1,269,886.18	1,064,888.16	83.86
5	BEAUFORT	65,364	185,731	21.75	103,037	9,558	12.60	578,966.49	456,774.78	78.89
6	BERKELEY	94,727	271,069	20.00	99,382	8,851	1.42	558,785.76	424,093.48	75.90
7	CALHOUN	12,206	42,308	3.64	30,189	1,355	7.19	97,081.08	79,217.90	81.60
8	CHARLESTON	276,974	732,171	141.00	477,402	26,822	0.18	3,170,670.00	2,670,972.00	84.24
9	CHEROKEE	40,983	159,313	11.28	84,054	5,105	0.95	339,572.02	242,257.00	71.34
10	CHESTER	30,148	129,802	11.67	56,406	2,742	5.94	306,835.85	256,430.00	83.57
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,161	89,019	8.06	57,596	2,414	2.21	188,258.05	148,189.00	78.72
12	CLARENDON	27,464	44,038	4.85	30,769	1,689	2.24	167,211.55	123,484.00	73.85
13	COLLETON	31,776	103,017	11.06	67,560	4,042	3.78	263,682.32	201,461.84	76.40
14	DARLINGTON	62,717	148,329	13.80	83,431	3,641	3.56	376,215.04	297,127.00	78.98
15	DILLON	31,083	73,986	7.00	71,933	2,207	3.13	169,270.58	123,162.68	72.76
16	DORCHESTER	58,761	260,556	19.50	80,072	6,081	2.12	526,640.77	415,142.91	78.83
17	FAIRFIELD	20,700	80,294	5.83	54,955	2,545	2.13	209,675.00	164,298.00	78.36
18	FLORENCE	110,163	301,869	26.70	167,590	13,289	5.76	794,798.13	647,078.39	81.41
19	GEORGETOWN	42,461	103,293	12.50	57,906	7,872	2.63	457,134.80	365,977.95	80.06
20	GREENVILLE	287,913	1,353,385	119.74	659,598	53,942	4.72	4,405,032.00	3,746,485.00	85.05
21	HORRY	101,419	372,655	26.75	159,382	12,584	6.41	1,264,195.00	1,052,627.23	83.26
22	KERSHAW	39,015	166,725	10.85	83,825	5,585	1.01	394,903.22	336,340.00	85.17
23	LANCASTER	53,361	179,920	9.90	73,979	3,813	9.07	311,791.00	231,746.00	74.33
24	LAURENS	52,214	127,001	14.14	107,641	2,770	1.42	377,670.80	289,878.76	76.75
25	LEE	18,929	35,193	3.38	27,710	1,530	0.81	89,230.24	59,637.23	66.84
26	LEXINGTON	140,353	581,680	39.63	205,033	13,306	1.61	1,166,246.04	909,054.68	77.95
27	MARION	34,179	96,363	8.06	70,739	2,826	1.43	243,788.92	189,091.24	77.56
28	MARLBORO	31,634	57,726	7.00	29,335	2,891	16.00	202,001.54	143,660.97	71.12
29	MCCORMICK	7,797	11,956	1.34	13,352	877	7.37	47,383.59	32,163.59	67.88
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,392	109,630	7.00	77,534	3,711	0.13	210,496.24	153,611.79	72.98
31	OCONEE	48,611	285,680	19.60	102,823	5,487	2.45	705,645.41	607,787.00	86.13
32	ORANGEBURG	82,276	201,866	18.00	63,324	7,000	3.65	586,288.91	448,851.20	76.56
33	PICKENS	79,292	205,391	23.53	90,080	5,144	9.78	570,986.64	449,582.02	78.74
34	RICHLAND	269,735	1,676,342	121.92	582,080	57,352	4.47	4,584,779.27	3,997,500.00	87.19
35	SPARTANBURG	201,861	936,201	71.85	356,163	20,586	2.30	2,675,335.00	2,254,756.00	84.28
36	SUMTER	88,243	208,828	18.70	108,791	4,549	1.80	541,549.64	393,269.00	72.62
37	UNION	30,751	52,022	4.90	40,895	2,003	0.29	135,548.14	95,000.00	70.09
38	WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	36,296	4.80	37,195	1,465	0.21	122,194.85	79,569.96	65.12
39	YORK	106,720	481,365	31.24	146,272	16,857	2.17	1,243,855.81	1,034,209.00	83.15
	MEDIAN	52,214	166,725	13.80	83,431	5,144	2.45	394,903.22	336,340.00	78.36
	STATE	3,121,820	11,183,283	981.91	5,138,614	351,873	3.64	31,191,156.36	25,551,539.52	81.91

(1) BOOKS ONLY.
(2) ALL SOURCES, EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.
(3) COUNTY TAX/APPROPRIATION, MUNICIPAL TAX/APPROPRIATION AND OTHER (IN-KIND TAX SOURCES) FOR OPERATIONS.
(4) LOCAL OPERATING TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING INCOME.
(5) STATISTICS INCLUDE THE HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

CHAPIN STATISTICS	18,758	157,997	9.00	NR	NR	NR	391,911.00	323,991.00	82.66

NA=NOT APPLICABLE. NR=NOT REPORTED.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 90

		1980 POP.	CIRC. PER CAPITA	FTE STAFF PER 3,500 POP.	VOLUMES PER CAPITA(1)	TITLES PER CAPITA(1)	SALARY/WAGES % TOTAL EXPENDITURE	MATERIALS % TOTAL EXPENDITURE	OPERATING INCOME PER CAP.(2)	LOCAL TAX REVENUE PER CAP.(3)
1	ABBE	161,139	3.02	0.89	1.07	0.38	69.77	15.64	6.43	4.75
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	3.45	0.93	1.71	0.92	67.68	18.39	6.99	5.58
3	ANJ	43,363	2.75	0.78	1.18	0.47	59.92	20.56	5.51	3.48
4	ANDERSON	133,235	2.99	0.75	1.65	0.83	48.64	20.84	9.53	7.99
5	BEAUFORT	65,364	2.84	1.16	1.58	0.95	72.50	17.41	8.86	6.99
6	BERKELEY	94,727	2.86	0.74	1.05	0.64	64.20	21.20	5.90	4.48
7	CALHOUN	12,206	3.47	1.04	2.47	2.02	53.24	29.88	7.95	6.49
8	CHARLESTON	276,974	2.64	1.78	1.72	0.60	51.14	18.91	11.45	9.64
9	CHEROKEE	40,983	3.89	0.96	2.05	1.77	48.14	22.23	8.29	5.91
10	CHESTER	30,148	4.31	1.35	1.87	1.27	71.02	13.73	10.18	8.51
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,161	2.33	0.74	1.51	0.78	68.21	21.03	4.93	3.88
12	CLARENDON	27,464	1.60	0.62	1.12	0.94	58.34	17.38	6.09	4.50
13	COLLETON	31,776	3.24	1.22	2.13	1.93	60.20	20.42	8.30	6.34
14	DARLINGTON	62,717	2.37	0.77	1.33	0.66	59.24	22.01	6.00	4.74
15	DILLON	31,083	2.38	0.79	2.31	0.93	62.52	25.13	5.45	3.96
16	DORCHESTER	58,761	4.43	1.16	1.36	0.97	56.76	21.23	8.96	7.06
17	FAIRFIELD	20,700	3.88	0.99	2.65	2.10	51.03	30.92	10.13	7.94
18	FLORENCE	110,163	2.74	0.85	1.52	1.07	66.81	20.66	7.21	5.87
19	GEORGETOWN	42,461	2.43	1.03	1.36	1.36	59.85	30.99	10.77	8.62
20	GREENVILLE	287,913	4.70	1.46	2.29	1.04	57.78	19.07	15.30	13.01
21	HORRY	101,419	5.23	1.23	1.57	1.39	59.59	22.47	12.46	10.37
22	KERSHAW	39,015	4.27	0.97	2.15	1.86	59.23	19.00	10.12	8.62
23	LANCASTER	53,361	3.37	0.65	1.39	0.95	60.71	19.39	5.84	4.34
24	LAURENS	52,214	2.43	0.95	2.06	1.17	60.22	17.19	7.23	5.55
25	LEE	18,929	1.86	0.62	1.46	1.12	51.91	31.76	4.71	3.15
26	LEXINGTON	140,353	4.14	0.99	1.46	0.57	68.05	19.68	8.31	6.48
27	MARION	34,179	2.82	0.83	2.07	1.09	55.85	16.56	7.13	5.53
28	MARLBORO	31,634	1.82	0.77	0.93	0.54	61.40	22.02	6.39	4.54
29	MCCORMICK	7,797	1.53	0.60	1.71	1.66	47.80	29.83	6.08	4.13
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,392	2.31	0.52	1.64	1.54	59.84	14.76	4.44	3.24
31	OCONEE	48,611	5.88	1.41	2.12	1.39	44.23	14.46	14.52	12.50
32	ORANGEBURG	82,276	2.45	0.77	0.77	0.43	62.68	19.53	7.13	5.46
33	PICKENS	79,292	2.59	1.04	1.14	0.91	66.54	15.75	7.20	5.67
34	RICHLAND	269,735	6.21	1.58	2.16	0.83	54.62	26.55	17.00	14.82
35	SPARTANBURG	201,861	4.64	1.25	1.76	0.91	58.25	14.87	13.25	11.17
36	SUMTER	88,243	2.37	0.74	1.23	1.01	66.12	18.64	6.14	4.46
37	UNION	30,751	1.69	0.56	1.33	1.30	60.05	21.56	4.41	3.09
38	WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	0.95	0.44	0.97	0.81	67.52	20.35	3.20	2.08
39	YORK	106,720	4.51	1.02	1.37	0.76	57.75	17.94	11.66	9.69
	MEDIAN	52,214	2.84	0.93	1.57	0.95	59.85	20.35	7.21	5.67
	STATE	3,121,820	3.58	1.10	1.65	0.89	58.21	20.14	9.99	8.18

(1) BOOKS ONLY.
(2) ALL SOURCES: EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.
(3) COUNTY TAX/APPROPRIATION. MUNICIPAL TAX/APPROPRIATION, OTHER (IN-KIND TAX SOURCES) AND REVENUE SHARING FOR OPERATIONS.
(4) STATISTICS INCLUDE THE HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

CHAPIN STATISTICS:	18,758	8.42	1.68	NR	3.14	48.42	34.82	20.89	17.27

NA=NOT APPLICABLE. NR=NOT REPORTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 90

		1980 POP.	REG. BORR.	% POP. REG.	CIRC. PER BORR.	TURNOVER RATE (1)	CIRC. PER FTE STAFF	HQ LIB. CIRC. PER HR.	BR./STA. CIRC. PER HR.	BKM. CIRC. PER HR.	IN-LIB USE PER CAP.	REF. TRAN. PER CAP.	ATTEND. PER CAP.
1	ABBE	161,139	69,184	43.32	7.04	2.82	11,800	29.68	22.94	39.74	0.80	0.38	1.72
2	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	34,419	42.77	8.06	2.02	13,021	41.45	12.66	94.43	0.03	0.28	0.75
3	ANJ	43,363	NR	NR	NR	2.34	12,340	15.66	5.56	48.41	0.03	0.17	1.41
4	ANDERSON	133,235	32,297	24.24	12.35	1.82	13,884	58.26	12.22	40.18	0.03	0.10	0.78
5	BEAUFORT	65,364	24,576	37.60	7.56	1.80	8,539	28.07	28.92	11.91	NR	0.37	3.18
6	BERKELEY	94,727	22,570	23.83	12.01	2.73	13,553	38.41	25.77	44.68	0.37	0.21	1.00
7	CALHOUN	12,206	2,995	24.54	14.13	1.40	11,623	18.61	5.67	23.31	0.00	0.13	0.36
8	CHARLESTON	276,974	117,073	42.27	6.25	1.53	5,192	88.39	23.16	43.85	0.83	0.60	2.12
9	CHEROKEE	40,983	22,109	53.95	7.21	1.90	14,123	53.76	10.24	43.75	0.08	0.13	1.66
10	CHESTER	30,148	15,582	51.69	8.33	2.30	11,122	21.09	25.25	36.21	0.50	0.08	0.05
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,161	18,423	48.28	4.83	1.55	11,044	10.99	10.15	0.81	0.02	0.12	1.37
12	CLARENDON	27,464	11,327	41.24	3.89	1.43	9,080	16.65	N/A	16.17	0.02	0.10	0.03
13	COLLETON	31,776	22,612	71.17	4.56	1.52	9,314	30.43	3.72	26.60	0.07	0.12	0.03
14	DARLINGTON	62,717	30,608	48.80	4.85	1.78	10,748	19.96	18.88	N/A	0.66	0.08	1.52
15	DILLON	31,083	12,912	41.54	86.94	1.03	10,569	9.49	9.46	110.18	NR	0.09	NR
16	DORCHESTER	58,761	49,384	84.04	5.28	3.25	13,361	13.99	82.38	19.85	1.86	0.59	1.13
17	FAIRFIELD	20,700	11,760	56.81	6.83	1.46	13,772	21.43	10.69	37.07	1.93	0.14	1.50
18	FLORENCE	110,163	44,209	40.13	6.83	1.80	11,305	69.40	7.13	47.72	1.07	0.46	0.90
19	GEORGETOWN	42,461	10,050	23.67	10.28	1.78	8,263	29.92	5.11	13.21	NR	0.07	NR
20	GREENVILLE	287,913	136,295	47.34	9.93	2.05	11,302	160.46	29.07	33.62	1.81	1.47	1.74
21	HORRY	101,419	57,668	56.86	9.20	3.32	14,843	44.80	24.21	50.46	NR	0.23	NR
22	KERSHAW	39,015	18,779	48.13	8.88	1.99	15,366	45.89	8.85	31.52	0.67	0.13	1.13
23	LANCASTER	53,361	25,029	46.91	7.19	2.43	18,173	44.46	22.36	27.53	0.80	0.22	1.31
24	LAURENS	52,214	16,500	31.60	7.70	1.18	8,981	23.16	16.43	38.98	NR	0.20	NR
25	LEE	18,929	6,715	35.47	5.24	1.27	10,427	12.47	N/A	77.75	NR	NR	0.96
26	LEXINGTON	140,353	98,888	70.46	5.88	2.84	14,677	39.84	22.58	109.98	0.16	0.07	1.24
27	MARION	34,179	NR	NR	NR	1.36	11,955	21.68	12.68	30.38	1.07	0.22	1.59
28	MARLBORO	31,634	4,476	14.15	12.90	1.97	8,246	20.44	N/A	71.87	0.04	0.21	0.75
29	MCCORMICK	7,797	3,433	44.03	3.48	0.90	8,922	3.91	N/A	17.27	0.30	0.17	1.30
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,392	NR	NR	NR	1.41	15,661	29.83	10.05	40.91	0.02	NR	0.01
31	OCONEE	48,611	17,287	35.56	16.53	2.78	9,651	33.16	30.61	80.93	NR	NR	NR
32	ORANGEBURG	82,276	NR	NR	NR	3.41	11,214	52.24	10.99	37.87	2.42	0.19	NR
33	PICKENS	79,292	50,219	63.33	4.09	2.28	8,728	38.88	16.05	7.29	0.04	0.16	1.35
34	RICHLAND	269,735	96,547	35.79	17.36	2.88	13,749	127.27	51.76	31.42	5.01	0.18	NR
35	SPARTANBURG	201,861	84,358	41.79	11.10	2.63	13,029	118.01	26.10	30.83	0.04	0.54	2.72
36	SUMTER	88,243	24,660	27.95	8.47	1.92	11,167	55.86	N/A	42.88	0.80	0.33	1.38
37	UNION	30,751	8,229	26.76	6.32	1.27	10,616	20.25	N/A	12.15	NR	0.21	NR
38	WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	9,105	23.82	3.99	0.98	7,561	10.60	8.84	12.29	NR	0.02	0.53
39	YORK	106,720	34,274	32.12	14.04	3.29	15,408	80.37	20.50	28.29	1.48	0.80	1.15
	MEDIAN	52,214	24,576	42.27	7.70	1.80	11,167	29.68	16.43	37.87	0.50	0.20	1.30
	STATE	3,121,820	1,249,008	40.01	8.95	2.18	11,389	43.73	24.45	28.10	1.02	0.39	1.09
	CHAPIN STATISTICS:	18,758	18,270	97.39	8.65	NR	17,555	60.18	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR

(1) ANNUAL CIR. DIVIDED BY BOOKS & AV (CIRCULATION PER VOLUME)
(2) PER HOUR CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON 50 WEEKS OF SERVICE.
(3) STATISTICS INCLUDE THE HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
(4) CIRC. PER VOLUME COMPUTATION CHANGED TO REPRESENT TOTAL CIRC OF PRINT MATERIALS DIVIDED BY TOTAL NUMBER OF BOOKS (VOLS.)
(5) NUMBERS REPORTED INCOMPLETE DUE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

NA = NOT APPLICABLE. NR = NOT REPORTED.

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County	CIRCULATION Juvenile Print	Juvenile Non-Print	Registration Juvenile	IN-LIBRARY PROGRAMS Preschool Number	Preschool Attendance	Ages 5-12 Number	Ages 5-12 Attendance	Ages 13-18 Number	Ages 13-18 Attendance	Adult Number	Adult Attendance	Children Regist. Num. Read.
1 ABBE	179,392	NA	NA	305	7,284	161	3,928	0	0	21	422	2,129
2 ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	108,952	1,058	13,117	177	3,962	91	2,108	0	0	1	25	1,190
3 AEJ	55,543	0	1,585	131	2,623	32	2,998	6	52	17	602	687
4 ANDERSON	152,599	16,417	6,377	65	759	7	91	0	0	5	200	1,173
5 BEAUFORT	40,962	127	6,219	95	989	0	0	2	50	14	385	572
6 BERKELEY	130,882	0	6,694	46	1,355	58	1,196	0	0	5	53	1,542
7 CALHOUN	17,725	710	1,278	12	120	7	208	0	0	5	40	89
8 CHARLESTON	243,718	NA	23,821	287	6,096	211	8,338	0	0	116	2,577	1,925
9 CHEROKEE	51,023	2,046	NA	135	5,026	64	2,791	0	0	4	160	475
10 CHESTER	43,551	1,331	6,289	193	2,815	50	772	5	55	13	143	346
11 CHESTERFIELD	35,198	30	NA	250	2,500	30	210	0	0	0	0	200
12 CLARENDON	15,092	1,411	4,037	4	400	12	831	0	0	4	100	138
13 COLLETON	47,953	505	11,854	94	2,363	54	715	31	441	14	343	891
14 DARLINGTON	54,601	2,995	11,553	72	1,165	100	2,133	0	0	11	341	752
15 DILLON	30,113	0	371	85	2,534	71	3,658	0	0	10	80	306
16 DORCHESTER	117,578	0	10,573	157	3,778	58	2,600	0	0	0	0	574
17 FAIRFIELD	23,935	5,691	NA	56	860	0	0	0	0	12	135	160
18 FLORENCE	102,924	2,199	14,410	79	2,009	11	430	0	0	12	358	1,425
19 GEORGETOWN	NR	NR	NR	46	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
20 GREENVILLE *	156,260	0	22,531	167	3,741	37	1,271	0	0	73	5,150	1,918
21 HORRY	144,186	539	NA	227	3,896	225	5,329	0	0	52	1,447	1,540
22 KERSHAW	41,517	5,117	6,568	44	718	101	1,309	10	144	17	168	753
23 LANCASTER	53,269	450	9,299	82	863	10	682	0	0	0	0	225
24 LAURENS	43,837	714	NA	30	782	78	1,637	6	170	11	108	448
25 LEE	13,362	159	2,057	40	300	15	125	0	0	0	0	198
26 LEXINGTON	283,039	1,063	47,075	615	14,961	49	946	3	27	31	565	3,662
27 MARION	40,059	NA	NA	197	3,956	50	1,523	0	0	0	0	85
28 MARLBORO	21,026	81	1,116	75	1,998	27	1,080	0	0	10	281	162
29 MCCORMICK	4,359	0	1,191	40	850	8	150	0	0	0	0	44
30 NEWBERRY-SALUDA	55,774	75	4,200	58	878	57	2,197	2	70	25	279	721
31 OCONEE	81,956	6,392	NR	54	506	61	2,396	0	0	1	23	1,080
32 ORANGEBURG	71,521	104	NA	29	641	23	1,318	0	0	13	336	406
33 PICKENS	75,724	0	1,222	180	6,815	41	2,886	0	0	10	175	840
34 RICHLAND	498,410	NA	23,215	324	4,001	268	4,616	13	268	181	3,298	5,000
35 SPARTANBURG	378,974	22,468	NA	669	11,887	73	2,979	13	291	34	1,144	2,261
36 SUMTER	75,048	3,133	8,316	4	46	33	2,021	6	75	23	310	252
37 UNION	19,212	158	3,239	17	177	150	2,704	2	10	8	124	402
38 WILLIAMSBURG	15,471	529	NA	14	160	12	348	3	70	10	94	125
39 YORK	199,285	908	9,947	284	5,346	158	5,398	0	0	42	726	NR
MEDIAN	54,601	908										
STATE	3,724,030	76,410	266,154	5,439	109,850	2,493	73,922	102	1,723	805	20,192	34,912
(1) STATISTICS INCLUDE THE HORRY COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.												
CHAPIN STATISTICS:	36,693	539		33	320	51	1,288	0	0	52	1,447	343

NA = NOT APPLICABLE NR = NOT REPORTED

* GREENVILLE REPORTS MAIN CHILDREN'S ROOM ONLY.

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	OUTREACH PROGRAMS								GROUP VISITS TO LIBRARY							
	Preschool		Ages 5-12		Ages 13-18		Adult		Preschool		Ages 5-12		Ages 13-18		Adult	
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
1	0	0	20	1,133	0	0	3	30	22	422	115	2,661	0	0	18	264
2	46	876	5	134	0	0	4	64	136	954	117	898	15	323	11	191
3	135	2,261	0	0	0	0	27	581	0	0	3	58	0	0	0	0
4	61	1,535	21	994	0	0	0	0	1	18	25	1,020	1	10	1	44
5	25	861	3	283	0	0	2	40	3	46	12	251	1	5	0	0
6	61	1,603	4	284	0	0	0	0	2	32	17	393	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	69	0	0	4	140	0	0	0	0
8	36	1,550	79	14,917	0	0	24	783	0	0	185	4,374	175	3,953	0	0
9	0	0	5	847	0	0	7	183	10	348	25	1,165	3	107	6	44
10	85	2,470	203	6,511	0	0	37	779	5	123	1	32	1	34	0	0
11	0	0	8	32	0	0	24	360	0	0	10	300	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	252	13	286	28	652	9	100	0	0
13	20	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	324	11	251	14	285	0	0
14	6	250	26	1,700	0	0	1	38	30	702	24	453	7	54	1	12
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	2	44	1	31	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	237	11	237	15	311	9	234	1	6
17	50	983	0	0	0	0	34	617	5	95	4	90	0	0	0	0
18	87	6,578	45	439	0	0	3	214	65	1,242	115	2,295	0	0	0	0
19	61	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	545	13	697	0	0	10	220
20	246	6,402	184	6,723	0	0	0	0	36	626	166	3,288	0	0	0	0
21	403	7,694	46	1,187	0	0	5	162	44	824	18	418	0	0	0	0
22	7	342	87	4,843	0	0	26	310	168	2,497	144	3,647	0	0	1	5
23	150	3,837	1	75	0	0	10	213	5	215	4	277	0	0	50	750
24	15	125	26	438	2	54	22	480	15	160	22	366	26	450	15	190
25	47	940	25	500	0	0	0	0	4	88	3	80	0	0	1	30
26	18	607	173	6,825	7	300	187	4,210	22	465	20	467	10	175	50	510
27	0	0	10	250	0	0	0	0	3	68	11	261	0	0	0	0
28	4	106	2	105	0	0	1	30	0	0	13	374	3	70	0	0
29	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	41	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	3	120	0	0	0	0	28	583	40	622	0	0	0	0
31	1	10	12	1,264	5	139	0	0	21	571	8	298	0	0	4	90
32	9	184	9	392	0	0	1	130	3	76	2	34	2	26	0	0
33	0	0	92	6,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	1	7	0	0
34	67	2,098	33	4,774	0	0	7	417	213	4,077	54	1,409	8	166	16	75
35	667	9,765	62	3,797	0	0	0	0	87	1,960	91	2,207	1	72	8	241
36	0	0	10	251	6	92	4	263	116	2,601	89	2,446	4	127	2	24
37	5	87	28	531	0	0	30	837	6	81	24	516	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	2	35	0	0	1	20	14	160	12	169	2	90	1	43
39	176	2,798	10	694	0	0	1	17	291	5,890	75	1,648	1	15	2	14
	2,490	54,749	1,234	66,642	20	585	463	11,316	1,429	26,391	1,507	34,686	294	6,334	198	2,793
	43	1,070	21	727	0	0	5	162	44	824	18	418	0	0	0	0

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina State Library, having secured an appropriation for State Aid to county and regional libraries, invites the _____ Library to participate and offers the following aid:

I. The services of a staff of trained librarians to confer with the local library board and librarian on matters of policy, procedure and practice.

II. A grant of _____ per capita based on the population of the county or counties as reported in the latest Federal decennial census.

PROVIDED:

I. That library income from local tax sources in 19__ - 19__ ($_____) is not less than the income received from the same sources in 19__ - 19__ ($_____). That in no case shall the State's participation exceed 40% of the total income.

II. That the _____ Library is administered by a legally appointed board which meets at least four times each year and that the Board agrees to the following:

A. To work toward the establishment of library systems adequate in size and support to provide a good level of service either through the consolidation of all public libraries in a county to form a strong county system or through the establishment of regional library systems in cooperation with neighboring counties.

B. To work for adequate tax support of the library.

C. To adopt a budget with correct proportions between salaries, books and maintenance.

D. To employ as soon as possible in professional and pre-professional positions librarians meeting the certification requirements established by the State Library.

E. To the systematic purchase of books from standard library lists.

F. To maintain or contract for service from a central library from which the system is administered which must:

1. Be open to the public at least 66 hours a week (population over 100,000); 54 hours a week (population 50,000-100,000); 44 hours a week (population 25,000-50,000); 34 hours a week (population under 25,000).

2. Provide adequate space for reading, reference, and technical services.

3. Provide sufficient equipment and supplies.

4. Maintain a reference collection and a representative collection of books and periodicals.

5. Provide circulation and reference service.

G. To develop and maintain an accepted plan (bookmobiles, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area.

H. To supply the State Library with such statistics and information as it may request and to invite a librarian from the staff of the State Library to attend one meeting of the Board annually.

I. To have the financial records of the library audited annually by a certified public accountant and to furnish the State Library with a copy of the audit report.

_____ Chairperson

_____ Director, South Carolina State Library

_____ County Library Board

_____ Date

_____ Date

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TOGETHER WITH THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUDGET FOR _____ TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, 1500 SENATE STREET, P.O. BOX 11469, COLUMBIA 29211.

(Over)

III. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1989-90 FISCAL YEAR

		OPERATING EXPENSES						TOTAL INCOME			BOOKSTOCK				PERSONNEL	
	Residents	Total	Salaries	Books and Other Materials	Audio-Visuals	Other Operating Expenses	Equipment or Capital Outlay	Total	Inst. or Other Funds	State Library Grants (a)	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Periodicals	Newspapers	Professional	Non-Professional
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS -																
S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	15,201	528,513.00	480,390.00	70,123.00	0.00	6,108.00	2,000.00	528,513.00	482,390.00	46,123.00	58,484	9,913	371	105	12	8
Adam Youth Correction Center*																
Central Correctional Institution*																
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution*																
Dutchman Correctional Institution*																
Givens Youth Correction Center*																
Goodman Correctional Institution*																
Greenwood Correctional Institution*																
Kirkland Correctional Institution*																
Lieber Correctional Institution*																
McCormick Correctional Institution*																
MacDougall Youth Correction Center*																
Manning Correctional Institution*																
Northside Correctional Center*																
Perry Correctional Institution*																
Stone Park Correctional Center*																
Stevenson Correctional Institution*																
Walden Correctional Institution*																
Wateree River Correctional Institution*																
Watkins Pre-Release Center*																
Women's Correctional Institution*																
YOUTH SERVICES INSTITUTIONS																
Boulevard High School	418	44,384.34	38,593.81	5,236.16	746.87	128.00	0.00	44,384.34	41,484.34	2,900.00	3,843	318	63	3	0	1
Willow Lane High School	378	48,403.05	40,086.99	6,148.18	1,168.88	0.00	0.00	48,403.05	43,747.47	2,654.58	6,443	218	48	10	1	0
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED																
Coastal Center**	385	3,800.00	1403	2,143.84	280.65	1,087.31	0.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	0.00	2,111	53	29	4	0	1
Midlands Center	58	17,800.00	15,195.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,800.00	17,800.00	17,800.00	0.00	2,348	50	0	0	0	1
Pee Dee Regional Center	430	28,508.00	21,108.00	1,000.00	4,400.00	0.00	0.00	28,508.00	28,508.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitten Center	948	50,160.00	47,121.00	330.00	2,709.00	0.00	0.00	50,160.00	50,160.00	0.00	4,892	58	12	4	1	1
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS																
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital**	481	76,386.00	66,739.00	3,696.80	533.10	2,581.00	2,376.00	76,386.00	75,138.00	1,138.00	5,903	24	37	13	1	1
Earle E. Morris Village	136	33,034.00	29,179.00	3,708.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	33,034.00	31,776.00	1,258.00	4,889	812	15	4	1	0
G. Walker Bryan Psychiatric Hospital**	198	30,970.99	27,122.85	3,507.43	191.57	149.14	0.00	30,970.99	29,163.49	1,807.50	3,446	480	29	9	1	0
Pharis B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital	137	2,325.64	0.00	1,983.47	258.34	83.83	0.00	2,325.64	2,325.64	0.00	2,764	33	23	5	1	0
S.C. State Hospital-Harper Library**	737	62,979.00	46,871.00	8,925.00	1,333.00	5,725.00	125.00	62,979.00	58,371.00	4,608.00	5,561	946	68	38	1	1
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED																
S.C. School for the Deaf and Blind	431	134,738.00	104,800.00	8,387.00	1,814.00	9,408.00	251.00	134,738.00	121,063.00	3,675.00	9,331	389	170	6	0	6
Business Vocational Rehabilitation Center (c)	42	1,400.00	0.00	1,150.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	1,400.00	650.00	750.00	1,800	200	8	1	0	1
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS																
John de la Howe School	113	51,954.00	40,137.00	2,163.00	180.00	9,504.00	0.00	51,954.00	50,940.50	1,113.50	6,828	183	0	0	1	0
Midlands Center (c)	28	750.00		750.00				750.00		750.00	1,000	200	0	0	0	0
Palmetto Center (c)	38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	2	0	0
Tucker Center (c)	150	1,280.00	0.00	780.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	1,280.00	500.00	780.00	1,200	200	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	20,281	1,101,914.92	926,886.35	118,331.98	13,384.31	35,180.28	8,352.00	1,101,914.92	1,032,407.34	69,507.58	118,354	14,030	887	202	30	19

* - Served from the Library Services Division of the S.C. Department of Corrections
** - Not included in the grant program, FY 87. Receive reference, interlibrary loan, film, and consultant services from the State Library.
(a) - Grant funds through LSCA expended in Federal fiscal year.
(b) - Total number of residents for all 20 adult correctional centers served.

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IV. SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1989-90 FISCAL YEAR

	OPERATING EXPENSES, 1989-90				LIBRARY COLLECTIONS						TRANSACTIONS			PERSONNEL (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)			ENROLLMENT	
	GRAND TOTAL	SALARIES & WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING	TOTAL VOLUMES	VOLUMES ADDED	VOLUMES WITHDRAWN	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	MICROFORMS	AUDIO-VISUAL TITLES	CIRCULATION	INTERLIBRARY LOANS: VOLUMES LENT	INTERLIBRARY LOANS: VOLUMES BORROWED	PROFESSIONAL	NON-PROFESSIONAL	NO. OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE	FULL-TIME	HEAD COUNT
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES																		
Allen University	No Report Received																	
Baptist College at Charleston	432,146.00	310,453.00	121,297.00	0.00	118,747	1,350	560	98,798	54,308	2,150	72,305	385	591	3.5	6.5	11250.0	1,340	2,083
Benedict College	No Report Received																1,515	1,816
Bob Jones University	446,888.18	288,913.74	125,584.54	5,124.15	234,301	4,330	114	0	218,120	9,940	70,928	722	208	3.8	14.0	23096.0	3,854	4,367
Coastal Wesleyan College	160,180.00	68,793.00	38,450.00	1,800.00	71,915	1,716	575	0	0	120	10,346	68	147	1.0	4.8	3630.5	747	782
Citadel	988,000.00	508,000.00	311,000.00	3,800.00	333,171	5,384	1,825	90,291	578,557	337	39,550	1,354	1,388	7.0	11.0	1800.0	2,056	3,688
Claflin College	No Report Received																798	827
Clemson University	5,229,932.00	1,959,343.00	1,941,535.00	75,947.00	708,783	25,580	4,637	679,454	1,482,952	76,626	230,884	7,112	8,049	35.0	65.5	30000.0	13,413	16,073
Coker College	263,220.00	125,329.00	98,398.00	868.00	71,844	2,081	128	0	14,820	1,847	10,703	81	655	2.0	5.3	2870.0	530	726
College of Charleston	1,571,480.00	823,356.00	543,394.00	28,000.00	418,230	18,469	938	0	534,527	1,318	83,315	1,958	2,004	10.5	18.0	15962.0	5,247	6,778
Columbia Bible College	180,738.00	102,614.00	44,562.00	3,870.00	79,911	2,754	581	0	28,199	1,864	54,309	733	149	1.0	6.0	5734.0	938	1,171
Columbia College	383,144.00	251,136.00	123,444.00	4,337.00	157,032	4,371	1,981	0	11,038	27,346	22,258	316	348	6.0	4.0	5435.0	880	1,194
Converse College	567,445.00	318,396.00	176,813.00	5,000.00	150,175	4,311	1,612	0	17,270	482	22,622	101	977	6.3	5.0	3085.0	680	972
Erskine College	238,345.00	98,833.00	98,833.00	0.00	147,041	3,805	588	29,139	62,256	1	22,618	43	63	2.0	4.0	3085.0	680	972
Francis Marion College	1,019,353.00	479,702.00	388,870.00	16,940.00	251,185	8,000	148	28,610	244,788	0	48,188	1,158	258	9.0	13.0	19845.0	3,145	3,883
Furman University	1,258,458.00	484,088.00	584,700.00	23,429.00	317,780	15,483	2,829	47,483	492,190	1,780	49,950	1,080	734	7.0	11.1	15012.0	2,389	2,526
Lander College	584,277.00	314,897.00	136,883.00	3,000.00	134,327	1,886	182	2,043	83,614	1,251	33,340	267	1,108	4.1	6.3	104	1,925	2,537
Limestone College	74,950.00	38,031.00	31,535.00	0.00	92,822	2,191	1,172	0	788	5,068	6,930	3	184	1.0	2.0	1800.0	588	980
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	183,168.00	70,036.00	34,298.00	5,151.00	101,849	2,541	0	0	7,828	70	10,669	25	34	2.0	2.0	2870.0	91	122
Medical University of S.C.	1,869,683.00	804,794.00	793,917.00	30,030.00	186,408	7,274	1,311	0	15,823	3,743	225,478	10,740	2,344	13.3	21.0	7635.4	2,066	2,673
Morris College	406,863.00	198,141.00	188,902.00	1,843.00	88,828	1,723	581	0	90,877	0	17,886	7	18	3.0	7.0	14879.5	788	788
Newberry College**	197,578.00	98,800.00	93,700.00	7,000.00	87,299	2,032	3,437	NA	1,304	125	9,908	78	423	1.0	6.0	3331.0	677	751
Presbyterian College	253,471.00	175,819.00	154,337.00	3,115.00	135,977	4,686	2,170	0	3,508	1,689	18,075	39	238	3.0	5.0	2480.0	1,114	1,184
South Carolina State College	1,067,697.00	441,878.00	157,938.00	20,083.00	298,399	1,376	0	70,874	487,288	376	28,707	388	747	8.0	10.0	9178.0	3,753	4,748
Southern Methodist College	20,384.39	14,700.00	3,981.39	0.00	16,468	1,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0.0	1000.0	20	20
University of South Carolina	8,080,782.00	3,709,543.00	3,081,281.00	96,699.00	2,431,138	84,725	2,885	608,033	2,467,747	16,581	647,875	14,413	9,130	63.8	105.0	58250.0	17,397	25,683
USC-Aiken	710,776.00	358,048.00	233,405.00	6,308.00	110,713	4,288	116	8,881	33,015	636	40,314	1,363	1,631	5.0	6.5	10258.0	1,837	2,833
USC-Columbia	704,978.00	331,713.00	223,974.00	NA	165,488	8,081	1,777	NA	NA	NA	67,583	1,488	1,337	5.0	9.0	6889.0	2,852	4,101
USC-Spartanburg	958,872.00	309,080.00	430,978.00	14,958.00	113,231	9,778	183	NA	45,896	3,180	36,785	878	988	5.0	7.4	7033.0	2,301	3,423
Voorhees College	360,980.00	150,580.00	175,000.00	0.00	101,918	1,534	584	2,448	3,000	1,201	30,258	25	10	3.0	4.0	1515.0	382	570
Winthrop College	1,368,988.00	787,833.00	388,468.00	15,044.00	336,387	8,784	1,287	188,888	911,974	2,087	100,534	1,283	1,277	14.0	18.3	24439.8	4,178	5,588
Wofford College	688,405.00	237,906.00	208,973.00	11,384.00	178,958	4,115	500	NA	32,757	48	17,943	275	351	7.0	3.5	6331.0	1,286	1,107
JUNIOR COLLEGES																		
Anderson College	185,284.21	108,231.68	45,894.71	344.03	40,778	1,089	500	0	14,588	34	19,083	0	102	2.0	2.5	2178.0	938	1,038
Citadel Junior College	No Report Received																91	91
North Greenville College	101,773.08	48,726.89	36,856.86	958.56	37,885	1,030	68	0	1,310	4,388	2,923	0	43	1.0	3.0	985.0	505	505
Spartanburg Methodist College	No Report Received																743	940
USC-Beaufort	144,088.00	62,834.00	44,314.00	988.00	43,803	944	0	728	270	1,083	6,518	283	648	1.0	1.5	4724.0	280	877
USC-Lancaster	188,808.00	87,714.00	69,821.00	2,343.00	34,434	1,314	112	0	4,378	2,163	12,687	358	1,100	2.0	1.5	2080.0	470	831
USC-Salkehatchie	123,970.00	68,988.00	37,382.00	3.00	33,038	1,881	588	0	3,573	2,988	3,977	288	688	2.0	2.5	5688.0	327	731
USC-Sumter	251,342.79	140,780.79	81,840.24	987.00	44,523	800	20	0	9,430	1,749	22,882	1,195	388	2.0	2.5	4847.0	688	1,327
USC-Union	No Report Received																141	338
TECHNICAL COLLEGES																		
Aiken	180,846.00	88,329.00	71,943.00	583.00	31,308	1,823	318	288	4,887	1,119	4,080	68	2	1.0	3.5	3.8	748	1,896
Beaufort	133,985.33	68,076.30	58,808.67	3.00	35,236	1,850	218	NA	3,283	304	3,904	7	141	1.0	3.0	1718.0	278	1,113
Chesterfield-Marlboro	81,836.00	47,384.00	30,351.00	0.00	NA	253	14	0	51	729	5,250	6	0	1.0	1.0	1000.0	280	688
Denmark	150,288.72	81,570.00	53,547.15	988.71	31,308	1,306	223	0	23,038	1,203	2,987	0	3	2.1	3.0	831.5	610	708
Florence-Darlington	115,007.00	59,348.00	49,070.00	0.00	28,210	144	288	NA	17,178	98	38,146	89	125	1.3	2.0	1189.0	1,201	2,314
Greenville	318,778.00	188,081.00	87,278.00	0.00	43,881	1,313	262	2,158	11,443	6,013	9,804	332	184	3.5	7.0	1440.8	3,511	7,288
Horry-Georgetown	154,112.40	108,235.33	40,613.83	311.15	28,653	879	36	NA	8,841	1,887	18,440	17	138	1.5	3.8	919.0	1,014	1,728
Midlands Airport	359,483.00	318,144.00	93,835.00	0.00	60,988	2,144	1,970	1,300	3,899	334	23,427	28	11	7.0	8.0	2437.0	4,070	6,884
Midlands-Beltline*	Included in Airport Campus																	
Orangeburg-Calhoun	258,820.26	168,309.54	31,988.29	0.00	30,888	634	139	0	3,578	5,568	18,454	6	246	2.0	5.8	2808.5	950	1,420
Piedmont	118,089.58	73,047.54	34,600.00	408.00	26,793	1,180	76	0	3,619	2,808	6,888	28	60	2.0	1.8	1080.0	1,065	2,088
Spartanburg	147,243.93	75,884.17	67,220.00	0.00	28,288	1,184	130	0	3,123	536	9,118	7	238	2.0	2.5	685.0	1,050	1,588
Sumter Area	91,992.00	39,944.00	19,200.00	0.00	17,831	541	279	0	577	1,229	15,888	10	78	1.8	1.5	884.0	842	1,703
Tri-County	188,241.00	117,248.00	34,578.00	2,530.00	40,488	317	5	0	35,944	3,878	7,901	51	158	2.5	3.0	1019.8	1,888	2,705
Trident-Berkeley**	19,831.00	17,827.00	0.00	0.00	4,488	388	24	0	22,163	0	2,835	0	0	0.0	1.0	2840.0	2,758	6,455
Trident Main	968,578.00	311,988.00	208,000.00	0.00	38,388	2,042	584	0	51,875	4,386	16,681	261	278	6.0	4.5	5280.0		
Trident-Palmer	22,237.00	28,396.00	0.00	0.00	22,638	456	57	0	38,022	0	NR	0	0	0.5	1.0	2840.0		
Williamsburg	111,038.00	58,195.00	29,341.00	0.00	21,035	845	12	0	19,258	1,283	5,298	6	112	1.0	2.0	406.0	137	441
York	119,000.00	60,886.00	53,751.00	0.00	23,588	1,000	0	0	41,108	2,571	8,237	0	68	2.0	0.8	788.8	1,502	2,833

* - Total enrollment for Airport and Beltline campuses of Midlands.
** - Total enrollment for Main, Berkeley, and Palmer campuses of Trident.
*** - Figures used for Newberry College are figures reported 88-89.

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South Carolina Library Network

FACT SHEET
June 1991

PARTICIPANTS

Public Libraries	49
Academic Libraries	35
Technical College Libraries	16
Institutional Libraries	4
Special Libraries	27
School Libraries	17

State Agencies

USAGE

Items supplied in response to online and electronic mail requests:

1990-91	36,500 Books
	35,000 Photocopies

SERVICES

- on-line access to LION (Library Information On-line), the S.C. State Library's automated database providing full author, title, subject searching and requesting of:

  more than 215,000 books
  more than 39,000 South Carolina State Documents

- on-line access to FEDCAT (Federal Document Catalog) for verification of:

  more than 250,000 publications issued by the GPO since 1976

- on-line access to the State Library's Interlibrary Loan Service providing electronic mail capability for requesting:

  Books and documents
  Periodical articles
  ERIC documents
  Federal documents
  Location information

- on-line access to statewide Electronic Bulletin Board Services (EBBS) containing information on:

  The South Carolina library community
  Library legislative updates
  Library positions available

For Information Contact:
Lea Walsh
Coordinator of Network Services
South Carolina State Library
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, S.C. 29211
(803) 734-8666

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE
LIBRARY

IV. CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, AND PROCEDURES

A. Title I. Library Service

1. Adequacy of State Library Services

Adequacy of services at the state level will be measured by:

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Subcommittee for Library Functions at the State Level. Standards for library functions at state level. Third edition. Chicago, American Library Association, 1985.

These criteria will be supplemented by pertinent sections of:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (The Section), 1986 revision, as amended.

2. Adequacy of Public Library Services

Prior to 1980 public libraries were measured against national standards published by the Public Library Association. In that year the Public Library Association published A Planning Process for Public Libraries, a document which encourages communities to set their own standards based on local conditions and needs. The plan devised to address these needs is to be monitored closely and revised so that the plan will change as the community changes. In 1982 the Public Library Association published Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures which are to be used by public libraries to measure the things appropriate to it.

The Public Library Development Project was developed by ALA's Public Library Association, New Standards Task Force. This project developed a new document to replace the 1980 A Planning Process for Public Libraries and also revised Output Measures for Public Libraries. The State Library will use these two documents to assist public libraries in their planning:

McClure, Charles R. et al. Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries: A Manual of Options and Procedures. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

Van House, Nancy A. et al. Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures, 2nd edition. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

The State Library will also use:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries. (The Section), 1981 revision, as amended:

3. Adequacy of Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Subcommittee. Revised Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Chicago, American Library Association, 1984.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Deaf Subcommittee. Techniques for Library Service to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

P.L. 93-112. Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504.

P.L. 94-142. Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services

Eligible for service are the inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state and/or students in residential schools for the handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the state.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be state or national standards as follows:

American Correctional Association - American Library Association. HRLSD Committee on Institutional Libraries. Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions. American Correctional Association, 1975. (Currently under revision)

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions Subcommittee. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981. (Currently under revision)

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded Subcommittee. Standards for Libraries in Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards and Guidelines for Client Libraries in Residential Health Facilities. Chicago, American Library Association, 1987.

South Carolina State Department of Education. Defined Minimum Programs for South Carolina School Districts. (The Department), 1986.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for Deaf and Blind Schools. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for John de la Howe School. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 within S.C. Department of Corrections. (The Department), 1981.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services. Defined Minimum Program for the Department of Youth Services, 1982.

5. Adequacy of Major Urban Resource Libraries

Criteria for determining adequacy of public library services for persons and libraries using services from major resource libraries:

a. Adequacy of Public Library Services - basic criteria (see Adequacy of Public Library Services)

b. Needs for Library Services of Individual Users and Libraries in the Regional Area

1. Access to Resources

(a) Access to a strong reference collection
(b) Access to business reference services
(c) Access to extensive periodical collections, including retrospective files

2. Access to Services

(a) Access to library service during evening and weekend hours when local public libraries and the State Library are closed.
(b) Access to the services of professionally trained staff, especially during evening and weekend.
(c) Access to telephone reference service.

6. Criteria to Assure Priority for Low-Income Families

a. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentrations of Low-Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

- Persons with poor educational background.
- Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.

- Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.
- Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.
- Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.
- Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

(1) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 25% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(2) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 15% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(3) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged but under 25% (income below poverty level).

(4) Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.

7. Criteria to Assure Priority for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

a. Determination of Areas with High Concentrations of Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English-speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U.S. Secretary of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

A needs assessment conducted in early 1975 revealed no high concentrations of non-English-speaking persons in South Carolina but only various small scattered groups with different levels of need of library service. The 1980 census verifies this.

b. These persons are scattered throughout the 46 counties of South Carolina. Because each county has such small numbers, it is not feasible for libraries to attempt to develop a collection of foreign language materials to meet the diverse needs of its limited English-speaking population. Service can adequately be provided from one central collection of materials which could be borrowed through interlibrary loan.

The Charleston County Library was designated as the host for this collection since it has one of the largest populations of limited English-speaking in the state. The library service area includes a port city with a sizable military population.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. A central collection of materials is still maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries can also apply for funding to address this priority under the Service to the Disadvantaged Project or the Library Development Project. The State Library will re-evaluate this after the 1990 census breakdowns become available.

8. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title I programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, and meet the criteria of need, target population, or service specified in individual project regulations.

b. Libraries of eligible state supported institutions which meet the prerequisites of personnel, space, and financial support, which meet the maintenance of effort requirement for total budget and materials budget, which are in compliance with reporting regulations, and which submit approvable applications on schedule based on an analysis of library needs and a description of proposed plans. Size of institutional population and average length of residence will be considered in determining priorities and establishing the amount of grants.

c. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Friends of South Carolina Libraries, Association of Public Library Administrators and the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science.

d. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

9. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects

a. The State Library will announce proposed projects each Spring. The State Library will assist eligible libraries in developing projects that can be approved at the beginning of the fiscal year. Formal notice of projects and approvals will be sent to all eligible libraries immediately following Department of Education acceptance of the Annual Program and Notification of Grant Award.

b. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the State Library. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted by the announced deadline in order to be considered. Exceptions will be made only by prior approval and on the basis of strong extenuating circumstances.

c. Application will be reviewed by the Public Library Consultant or Institutional Library Consultant to establish eligibility and compliance with regulations. Decisions will be made by the Project Officer for each project in conjunction with the Director.

d. The criteria for selection of projects will be:

1. Proven need with a strong indication of inadequacy of present service.

2. Importance of the project to the area, to the state, and its relation to the State Long-Range Plan.

3. Significance of the project to statewide library development.

4. A clear statement of objectives of the project.

5. Careful planning of the project.

6. A clear plan of action.

7. A sound budget.

8. The number of persons served and potential benefit to target groups.

9. Amount of LSCA funding previously received by applicant in comparison with other library systems.

10. Previous success of the applicant in carrying out other federal projects.

11. The value of the project as a demonstration to be reproduced by other libraries.

12. The relationship of the project to other library development projects and other State and Federal programs.

13. Evidence of local financial commitment to the project and the ability of the local library or libraries to maintain the project after federal funds have been exhausted.

14. The innovative character of the project.

15. Plans for evaluation of the project and for disseminating information about the project and the results of the evaluation.

e. Announcements of grant awards will be made promptly following review of applications.

10. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussion concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project to determine project objectives.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members responsible for monitoring and evaluation will report on all activities to the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and annual project reports and by conferences as needed.

B. Title II. Construction

Grant funds allocated under LSCA Title II shall be used for the purpose of paying the Federal share of the cost of construction projects which meet LSCA and other criteria as identified in the Long-Range Plan and Annual Program. Such grants shall be used solely for the "construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and for technology enhancement including the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Such term includes remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, remodeling to improve working conditions, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries." (P.L. 98-480, Sec. 3 (2)) The project shall follow policies and procedures in the construction of public libraries that will promote the preservation of library resources to be utitlized in the facilities.

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of library buildings:

   New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

   Public Library Association. "Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements." Interim Standards for small public libraries: Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago. American Library Association, 1962.

   South Carolina Board for Barrier Free Design. Rules and Regulations. American National Standards Institute (ANSI). American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped (1980) are currently adopted.

2. Criteria for participation in LSCA grant funding:

   To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet requirements for State Aid and for participation in grants-in-aid from Federal funds administered by the library.

   Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without adequate library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on-site survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in Wheeler - The Small Library Building and in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries and in Wheeler and Goldhor - Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

3. Compliance with State and Federal legislation:

   Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act and regulations, EDGAR regulations, and any other current or subsequently enacted legislation or regulations affecting LSCA construction projects.

4. Applications and procedures:

   Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must file a formal application for Federal funds with the State Library with all supporting documentation and assurances as specified in the Applicant's Guide and project memoranda.

5. Priorities for grant awards:

   The general priorities for all LSCA Title II projects are:

   a. Construction of a new county or regional headquarters building or the enlarging of existing county or regional headquarters buildings, or the conversion of an existing building into a public library facility.

b. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of 20,000 or more in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The Plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

c. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of 5,000 - 20,000 in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The Plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

d. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building to make it accessible to the physically handicapped as required in American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped.

e. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building for energy conservation.

NOTE: The State Library will not expend Federal funds for acquisition of existing buildings to be used as a public library or for construction sites which will entail the resettlement of any individual or business.

Additional grants for building construction in the same fiscal year will not be made to a county library system unless no approvable projects are submitted by other county libraries which have not received a previous grant.

6. Amount of grants:

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of 5,000- 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State and Federal grants, $75,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations over 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State and Federal grants, $100,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems meeting all requirements for State and Federal grants and serving under 50,000, $150,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 50,000 to 100,000 and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, $200,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving over 100,000 and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, $250,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever amount is smaller.

Renovation of headquarters or branch library buildings for accessibility for the handicapped or energy conservation.

The amount of each grant will be determined individually on the basis of the nature and extent of the renovation required and on the other funding available. In no case shall a grant exceed 50 percent of the cost of renovations specifically required to assure access and usability for the handicapped, energy efficiency, or to accommodate new technologies.

The State Library will not use Title II funds for its administration of this project. All funds will be available for grants.

In the event the number of approvable construction projects received is not sufficient to utilize all available funds, the State Library reserves the right to allocate additional grant funds to qualifying libraries having sufficient local funds to maintain the Federal/State matching ratio.

Construction must begin within six months of the approval of the Title II application or risk forfeiture of grant.

7. Appeal of decisions:

The method and procedures to be followed in providing every local or other public agency whose application for funds under Title II is denied with the opportunity for a fair hearing before the State Library administrative agency is as follows:

The State Library Board will act as a fair hearing board for any local or other public agency whose application for funds under Title II has been denied.

The State Library Board will give written notification of disapproval and reasons for disapproval to applicants. The applicant will be informed of the right to appeal and the procedure to make such appeal.

Within fifteen days after the receipt of a disapproval of application the applicant may, in writing to the State Library Board, request a hearing.

The State Library Board will arrange for a meeting, and notify the applicant of such meeting. The State Library Board shall have the final decision, which will be given to the applicant within thirty days from the date of the hearing.

C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

1. Priorities (In order of importance)

a. The South Carolina Library Network, operated by the State Library, to provide bibliographic access to state and national resources, communications among libraries, interlibrary loan, in-service training, cooperative collection development and other means of cooperation.

b. Other statewide, innovative projects that offer potential for sound long-range development of coordination among two or more types of libraries.

c. Regional or local projects which meet serious information needs and strengthen interlibrary cooperation among multi-type libraries. In approving awards, consideration shall be given to need, objectives, number of counties and number of libraries involved, extent of local financial support, and prospects for continued local funding at the conclusion of LSCA grants.

d. Funding may be expended by the State Library for state level activities or by means of grants to groups of libraries for cooperative projects or to a single library carrying out an activity which contributes to statewide cooperation and resource sharing.

NOTE: Title III activities will be coordinated by the Deputy Director.

2. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title III programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, agree to share resources, and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

b. Libraries of state supported institutions eligible for Title I grants.

c. Libraries in academic and technical colleges which agree to share resources and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

d. Libraries in public schools in districts which permit resource sharing.

e. Special libraries which agree to share resources and, if appropriate, develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

f. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Association of Public Library Administrators, and the University of South Carolina, College of Library and Information Science.

g. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

h. Agencies such as PALMCOP (Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council) which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

3. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members responsible for monitoring and evaluation will report on all activities to the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and annual project reports and by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation, and revision activities are coordinated by the Deputy Director.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL I. TO STRENGTHEN THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING STATEWIDE LIBRARY LEADERSHIP AND SERVICES.

By authority of S.C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, the South Carolina State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and cooperation. This authority was recodified by Act 178 of 1985. The State Library is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the state. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement the library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to state institutions in serving institutional residents. The State Library is also charged with administering and implementing within the state the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 84-597 as amended.

In order to address this goal the State Library has identified four objectives:

Objective 1. To enhance the administrative, planning, and support capabilities required for statewide library development.

The future of library development is directly related to the strength of the State Library. With scarce resources planning has assumed new prominence. Planners must be able to determine statewide needs, set goals and devise strategies to meet these needs. They must also be flexible enough to deal with budget fluctuations, as well as to respond to current and changing national and state concerns. The State Library must be able to administer state and federal funds in compliance with all state and federal requirements. As an agency of state government the State Library must also be able to respond to the ever increasing planning needs required by the state.

Coordination of LSCA documents with Governor's Office (Grants Services) and U.S. Department of Education will be emphasized so that the documents will be ready for approval as early as possible. The State Library will revise projects, etc. on a regular basis. LSCA evaluations will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by the December 31 deadline. The LSCA program will be coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator and the Director of Administrative Services.

In FY 93 the State Library will again attempt to acquire state funding to replace some of the LSCA funding used at the State Library. This should release additional LSCA funds for grants under Titles I and III. Failing this, similar requests will be made in subsequent years. Some success was made in FY 91 with this, but not enough to provide full state funding for basic State Library services.

Title II funding will require State Library administration in FY 92 and beyond. The State Library will develop a plan for state funding for public library construction.

Advisory Council activities will include quarterly meetings over the three year period. Each meeting will focus on a particular State Library program. See page for FY 92 and FY 93 schedule.

Dissemination of information concerning LSCA activities is crucial to public understanding of the need for and the role of federal support for libraries. Publicity will be generated during the three year period for all LSCA projects. No statistical projections can be made on number of releases, etc. because they will be determined by the number and type of activities funded. A public information specialist was hired by the State Library in FY 91 with state funds. In the

past, the State Library contracted with a public relations firm. Plans are to use for a third year the L+I+B+R+A+R+Y The Formula for Lifelong Education theme to promote library usage. Subgrantees are required to credit the use of LSCA in their programs when appropriate. When making subgrants the State Library provides a sample news release. It also informs members of the General Assembly of the grant and its purpose.

The General Administration, General Operations, and Library Interpretation projects will be continued to enable the State Library to conduct activities consistent with this objective. These are ongoing activities and as such will be continued throughout the planning period.

Objective 2. To provide a comprehensive collection of materials necessary to meet the Library's responsibilities as the central information resource for libraries of the state.

The State Library functions as the central unit of a statewide reference and interlibrary loan network designed to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. It also provides special information and reference services to state government and state agencies. The State Library will select, acquire, and maintain a collection of books, documents, microforms, periodicals, and federal and state documents, of sufficient scope and depth to meet the information needs of its various constituencies. The State Library anticipates its collection should grow in the following manner:

	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Books	222,000	229,000	238,000	247,000
State Documents	44,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Federal Documents	220,000	227,000	234,000	241,000
Microfiche	400,000	420,000	440,000	460,000
Periodicals	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400

The state does not provide sufficient funding to meet existing needs. The FY 92 book budget is $205,000 and there is a good chance it will be reduced during the year due to budget shortfalls. Therefore, the Strengthening the State Library Agency project will be continued to supplement state appropriations with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. It is anticipated that the South Carolina Library Network will increase demands for service. The State Library has set an objective of increasing use of reference and interlibrary loan services by 5% in FY 92. Increased usage due to the network will occur, but it is too early to project a figure (albeit higher than 5%).

Objective 3. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Four general consultants, one children's consultant, one adult services consultant, and one institutional consultant form the State Library's library development staff. The consultant corps is supplemented by members of the Reader Services staff, Technical Services staff, Handicapped Services staff, or Administrative staff, when appropriate. The consultants provide technical assistance to public and institutional libraries on such matters as budget preparation, personnel practices, collection development, and library construction. They assist with needs analysis, program planning, in-service training, and the implementation and evaluation of LSCA projects. The general consultants also supervise the administration of State Aid. The consultants work with library staffs, trustees, Friends, building committees, local government officials, and other groups interested in improving library service. A statewide Friends group which was organized in FY 89 began functioning in 1990. The State Library will support this fledgling group.

The decade of the '80's signaled a changing of the guard in public library directors. Retirements caused some vacancies, but most are due to low salaries which make it difficult to recruit directors, especially in smaller counties. Three new library directors were given orientation and assistance in FY 91. It is expected there will be six new directors to orient in FY 92.

Project objectives for the library development staff are discussed elsewhere in this document. It is estimated that library development staff members will make 200 field trips per year in furtherance of this objective. This includes trips made by the Director and Deputy Director as well.

Objective 4. To centralize at the state level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

The State Library maintains a collection of audiovisual materials, comprised of 16mm motion picture films, videotapes, slide/tape shows, filmstrips, audiocassettes, and puppets which are available on loan to public, institutional, academic, and special libraries. The materials are also available to state employees. The only exception is the collection of children's audiovisual materials which are reserved (because of high demand) for the use of public and institutional libraries. Such a collection at the state level prevents costly duplication of expensive resources and makes available to the public a far broader selection of films than any library could provide alone. Due to the video proliferation, more individuals have access to feature films through in-home videos. Therefore, fewer feature films will be acquired. Instead, funds will be used to add more high-quality children's films. Outstanding documentaries will still be acquired. Additions to the collection of videos in the area of management will continue in FY 92 with state funds.

During FY 92, retrospective conversion of the audiovisual collection will continue. This will entail weeding the 16mm film collection. For this reason, the number of 16mm films in the projections will decrease.

	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
16mm Film Titles	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700
Other Audiovisual Formats	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700
No. of Programs	5,000	5,300	5,600	5,900
Attendance	89,000	94,000	99,000	104,000

In FY 91, thirty-three public libraries participated in lending audiovisual materials, to community groups and organizations. Increasing the number of libraries offering organizational service and the number of organizational users will be objectives in the next two years. Helping to meet these objectives is the fact that the South Carolina Literacy Association has placed on permanent loan at the State Library its collection of audiovisual materials. Public libraries in the state work closely with local literacy organizations, and in so doing borrow materials from the State Library's audiovisual collection. SCETV develops many fine programs related to the topic of parenting. Many of these programs, in 1/2" VHS format, are now on deposit at the State Library and are available to day care centers and technical colleges throughout South Carolina.

New audiovisual acquisitions will be announced in FY 92 in the quarterly adult services newsletter and in the newsletter published by the Children's Services Consultant. Special lists will also be printed and distributed at four regional children's preview sessions for public and state institutional libraries.

Since the creation of a children's consultant position in 1979 the State Library has provided increased services to public libraries in the area of children's programming.

A statewide summer reading program will be coordinated by the State Library each year. The children's consultant assists in the selection of children's films and advises libraries on programming films. The Early Childhood Media Collection catalog was revised in 1990 to include materials in the State Library collection, providing easier access to the materials for parents and staff of child care centers. Promotion of the collection will continue. Use of the videotape "Read to Someone You Love" which stresses the value of reading aloud to children and which was produced in cooperation with the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science and the South Carolina Humanities Council will continue.

The State Library is planning a third Young Readers Day celebration in November 1990. Schools, public libraries, and reading councils around the state will cooperate activities promotin reading and reading aloud. Over 700,000 children are expected to participate by wearing decal stickers proclaiming the day.

The Children's Services Advisory Committee will continue to meet regularly and has identified continuing education as an on-going need. Workshops and regional meetings will be held to provide information and to assist staff of public libraries in learning and refining skills in materials selection, planning and evaluation, and techniques of using books and materials with children and youth. The Children's Services Consultant will act as advisor and member of a task force appointed by the South Carolina Library Association section on Service to Children and Youth to help implement guidelines which were recently developed for children's services in South Carolina. These guidelines will be a useful tool in educating library boards and citizens on the elements present in quality library service to children and in assisting libraries in setting their own goals for service.

The State Library will provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees each year. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the state Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. The State Library has asked the President of the Association of Public Library Administrators to appoint a committee to work with its staff in developing a continuing education schedule. Suggested topics are a management workshop for directors, a planning process meeting, a workshop on countywide service, and one for trustees. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with the University of South Carolina's College of Library and Information Science. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation, and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III (such as Cooperative Reference Exchange) in addition to traditional Title I activities. The State Library is requesting state funds in FY 93 to hire a continuing education librarian.

GOAL II. TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, PROVIDING ACCESS FOR EVERY RESIDENT, SO AS TO FURTHER THE EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF ALL CITIZENS.

Objective 1. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, state, federal and other funds.

In FY 90 local support for public libraries was 87%, state support was 10.5%, federal support was 2.3%, and private contributions were less than 1%. This ratio has remained relatively constant over the last several years.

Property taxes at the local level remain the primary source of public library funding. Statewide property reassessment has caused some counties to provide no growth budgets over the past few years. Possible changes in local taxing structures (the rollback of property taxes and the beginning of a local option sales tax) may impact library support. Local support was $5.93 per capita in FY 91. This per capita figure shows a marked drop from last year because it is based

on more realistic 1990 census estimates rather than on the 1980 census. Future goals are $6.50 for FY 92, $7.00 for FY 93, and $7.50 for FY 94. Uneven local support will continue to be a problem. The State Library will continue to publish South Carolina Public Libraries Annual Statistical Summary to provide libraries with comparative data for budget justifications.

State Aid for public libraries in South Carolina began in 1943. See page 22 for a historical review of State Aid. The General Assembly originally funded State Aid at $1.03 per capita for FY 92 with a minimum grant of $15,000 per county. Due to revenue shortfalls and ensuing reductions in the state budget, State Aid has been reduced to .98 cents per capita (using 1990 census estimates) for 1992. The State Library will request an increase to $1.25 per capita with no county receiving less than $15,000 in FY 93.

APLA, library trustees, and Friends are also promoting the continuation of federal support for libraries. Top priority now is the continued funding of LSCA.

Public libraries, as noted above, receive less than 1% of their operating support from private contributions. There has been an increase in contributions for capital improvements in recent years which can primarily be attributed to the availability of Title II funding. With continued Title II funding this should continue. Automation projects are also encouraging contributions.

Objective 2. To provide incentive grants to public libraries for services and activities which support state and LSCA priorities, including personnel, collection development, and equipment.

The State Library will continue to offer per capita grants for public libraries to improve or extend service in areas of demonstrated need, consistent with LSCA priorities. Grants will be made available to strengthen existing library programs by adding trained staff; to extend service to new groups by a variety of outreach methods, such as bookmobile programs, deposit collections, and innovative and/or experimental programs targeted for certain groups; to expand, improve, or maintain the resources of public libraries by the purchase of new books, periodicals, audiovisual materials, other non-print media, and purchase or lease of library equipment; and to implement programs of publicity to keep the public informed of the services offered by public libraries; and for planning activities; and to assist libraries in providing materials and conducting programs aimed at preventing or eliminating drug abuse.

The Library Development Project, which is intended to improve or extend services in areas of demonstrated need, is a per capita grant project. In FY 91 funding was thirteen cents per capita with a cap of $30,000 and a minimum of $3,500. Libraries are required to meet a minimum level of local support to qualify. The floor requirement for FY 91 is $4.25. It is anticipated that FY 92 funding will be ten cents per capita, with the remaining three cents per capita being diverted to other grant projects. Grant levels for FY 93 and FY 94 will not be decided until each year's LSCA appropriation is known.

In order for public libraries to take advantage of the benefits of technological development, the Public Library Automation and Technology Project is available. It will continue in FY 92 and the foreseeable future. The South Carolina Library Network will continue the emphasis on computer technology in libraries. Coordination of these grants will be made with Title III grants when appropriate.

The State Library has established a goal of two books per capita for public libraries. In FY 90 public libraries owned 1.6 books per capita based on the 1980 census. When this figure is based on 1990 census estimates, it drops to 1.43 books per capita. LSCA funding should assist libraries to increase their holdings to 5,400,000 in FY 92, 5,600,000 in FY 93, and 5,800,000 in FY 94. As libraries develop machine-readable records, collections are being inventoried. This will result in an increase in weeding and identifying lost materials which should have a negative impact on per capita holdings.

There are 185 professional librarians employed in South Carolina's public libraries. This figure has remained relatively constant over the last several years. Projections in the past of adding ten per year have proved to be unrealistic. A projection of five per year is now being made. New buildings in some cases have caused libraries to increase staff size. Low salaries often cause high turnover in these positions. With recent increases in public school salaries due to the Education Improvement Act some librarians are resigning to become school librarians for more money and often less responsibility.

Objective 3. To extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, children, the elderly, the illiterate, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability.

As stated elsewhere in this document the State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must necessarily be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. South Carolina public libraries provide materials for new adult readers, space for literacy tutoring, referrals for literacy training, service to nursing homes, to senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local jails.

Under its Service to the Disadvantaged project the State Library has addressed the needs of the disadvantaged in various ways. These projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

As always, throughout the three year period, local libraries will be encouraged to submit applications which address the special needs of the disadvantaged. For all disadvantaged grants priority will be given to counties with over 25% of their population being disadvantaged. The second priority is counties with over 15% disadvantaged. The third priority is to counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged citizens, but not 25% of the population.

The State Library has identified two major problems in providing service to the disadvantaged: physical access to library service and illiteracy. Projects have been designed to address these problems.

One of the most effective means of providing library service to the disadvantaged in South Carolina is bookmobile service. Over the past several years LSCA grants have enabled eighteen libraries to purchase new bookmobiles. As other bookmobiles wear out in counties eligible for a Service to the Disadvantaged grant, grants will be available to replace them. This will be true throughout the three year period. A priority will be assisting grant recipients and other libraries to develop their bookmobile services to better meet the needs of the disadvantaged.

Illiteracy remains a major problem in South Carolina with an estimated 15% of adults between the ages of 18 and 64 considered to be functionally illiterate. Over the years the State Library has encouraged public libraries to become involved in local efforts to eradicate illiteracy. The focus on illiteracy has become sharper in recent years. Even before the P.L. 98-480 emphasis, cooperative efforts were underway in South Carolina to address this problem. A separate literacy project was begun in FY 86 and will continue. Title VI funding is available both to the State Library and to public libraries.

Under the Service to Children project, the State Library initiated, in FY 89, a grant program to fund basic services to children in counties where such services have been underdeveloped and limited, to test or demonstrate innovative programs and services which may be adapted for use in other libraries, to promote and coordinate activities in cooperation with other community agencies serving children and to develop community understanding of the role of library service in the intellectual and social development of children. This program has proved to be highly successful and will continue through FY 92.

South Carolina's over 65 age group increased 50.4% in the last decade. The State Library, in light of the emphasis placed on serving this group in the LSCA Amendments of 1984, will evaluate programs for the elderly. Libraries will be encouraged to target local, State Aid, and LSCA (library development and service to the disadvantaged) funds to meet the library needs of the estimated 415,480 people in this category. The Adult Services grant program is designed to help the needs of the elderly population.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. The central collection developed with LSCA funding is still maintained at the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries may apply for funding to address this priority under the Service to the Disadvantaged Project or the Library Development Project. This State Library will re-evaluate this after the 1990 census breakdowns become available.

Objective 4. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine current space needs. Nearly every library expressed a need for additional space. The most critical need is in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for thirty (30) new branches and twelve (12) enlarged branches. It is estimated that three or four projects can be funded per year if LSCA Title II is funded at the FY 90 level. The State Library will develop a plan for state funding for public library construction for consideration by the General Assembly.

State Library staff members work with public library staffs, boards, and local officials in the writing of building programs, drawing of initial floor plans, critiques of architectural drawings, furniture layout, fund raising, and justifying need to County Councils. The major story of recent years was the willingness of the people to raise money for their library. From the activity that has been generated, it is obvious that LSCA Title II funds have served as an incentive for local effort.

GOAL III. TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO SPECIAL CLIENTELE: THE INSTITUTIONALIZED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Objective 1. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in state-supported institutions.

Since 1967 the State Library has provided assistance to libraries in state- supported institutions. The original goal of library service in all institutions has been reached. As new institutions are created, library service is often planned as an integral component. Activities now center on improving the quality of service. The State Library provides consultant services to all state-supported institutions and collection development grants to those institutional libraries that meet the support requirements for the grant program. In addition, the State Library provides continuing education opportunities, reference assistance, interlibrary loan services, and film services. Library support has increased dramatically with the grant program, but escalating costs of all materials and services, added to uncertain state economies, result in inadequate provision of library services. As agencies add more libraries there is a need to increase materials budgets.

A major activity will be the continuation of an evaluation of the institutional library program conducted by the institutional consultant. It has been over 20 years since a study was conducted on this program. This evaluation will be completed in FY 92 and will provide data for future LSCA initiatives.

Since no institution meets standards for size of their collection, grants for the foreseeable future will continue to emphasize collection development. Due to changing populations (in size and type) the appropriateness of certain materials has been questioned. Libraries are developing collection development policies consistent with the abilities of the clientele to be served. The major redirection of collections is with institutions serving the mentally retarded.

With most educable and trainable retarded children being mainstreamed into the public schools, the residential centers are now working with those who are profoundly retarded and/or older residents who have been in an institution for the greater part of their life and are incapable of living outside. Toys, games, and realia are more appropriate materials for providing library service than books. Efforts will continue to increase these collections. Collection size in mental health institutions approach quantitative standards. The need is to weed these collections and replace worn, outdated materials. The School for the Deaf also meets quantitative standards, but its collection is an old one and continues to need weeding. Weeding is a need at all other institutions, though less so at the State Hospital and Midlands Center where major weeding programs have been completed. Children assigned to the schools run by the Department of Youth Services have library service available only during school hours. Their collections are also underdeveloped. A realistic objective is to increase inadequate local book budgets by 10% each of the next three years. The Department of Corrections has exceeded the ACA/ALA goal of five books per inmate. The need remains for additional funds to maintain these collections and provide for new libraries as they are opened. The State Library is able to supplement institutional holdings with interlibrary loan and the film program. An objective will be to increase use of these services by 5% in each of the next three years. Three mental health libraries access the State Library through the South Carolina Library Network. All institutions are understaffed. The institutional consultant in meetings with administrators will attempt to get staffs increased, but little hope is offered since the state is reluctant to add new positions.

For those institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service, the institutional consultant will continue to select paperback materials. These include institutions serving the physically handicapped and those addicted to alcohol and drugs, and a long-term care mental health facility.

Continuing education opportunities for institutional librarians and staff have increased in recent years as a result of State Library activity.

Objective 2. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

The South Carolina State Library has the responsibility for providing library services to the blind and physically handicapped of the state. The Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped cooperates with the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Anyone who is unable to read conventional print due to visual or physical handicap is eligible for service. According to Library of Congress estimates, 43,705 South Carolinians are eligible; 8,657 are currently registered. The long-range goal is to serve 40%, the same percent using public libraries. An interim goal is to register 1,000 new readers each year for the next three years. The NLS feels that readership in this service nationwide may be leveling off. We will monitor readership in South Carolina to determine if that is true here. In FY 91, 280,156 books were circulated. The goal is to increase circulation by 5% each year of this plan. The acquisition of an automated circulation system in FY 87 has sharply increased circulation. In order to serve readers of braille the library will continue to contract with the North Carolina State Library.

A volunteer coordinator was hired in its FY 89. DBPH has begun an in-house recording program using the recording studio and professional quality recording equipment acquired in FY 88. Additional volunteers in other areas have been recruited. Mailing lists, damaged book repair, weeding and other collection development tasks are ideally performed by volunteers. The automated circulation system provides much data that volunteers can help analyze for DBPH use. A formal training program has been developed for volunteer orientation.

A major push to promote this service continued this year. NLS produced as well as locally produced materials were used. Talks before various groups, television appearances, and exhibits were increased. The library has experienced an increase in "walk-ins" curious about what a library for the blind and handicapped provides since this library is located in the same building as the new State Museum. This free publicity should continue to result in greater public awareness of this service and probably in increased patronage.

The 1984 ALA revised standards for this service are being met either fully or partially. As time and funds permit the library will attempt to meet other standards. The Advisory Council, composed of users and other providers of service to the handicapped, meets semi-annually. Workshops are held for public libraries, emphasizing the role public libraries can play in the provision of this service. Part of this program's success depends on how well front-line staff at public libraries are informed about it. These workshops, both in-house and in public libraries will continue. Meeting space in the library has enabled staff to better present material to other groups as well.

GOAL IV. TO ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP RESOURCE SHARING BY ALL LIBRARIES THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY NETWORK AND OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Objective 1. To provide access to library collections in the state.

The State Library operates the South Carolina Library Network. The central component is the State Library's integrated on-line system, which currently includes public access catalog, circulation, electronic bulletin board, audio- visual booking, and interlibrary loan. This system provides local libraries access to State Library materials. The system is capable of linking other bibliographic and databases in the state. The system is planned for phased growth and expansion. In early FY 91, the U.S. Federal Documents Collection (Fed Cat) was added as a separate database.

Access to the OCLC database through SOLINET provides the basis for most interlibrary cooperative programs in South Carolina. There are 52 South Carolina libraries which participate as SOLINET full members. Title III grants will continue to be used when appropriate to encourage membership. Retrospective conversion grants, as well as tape-load setholding of existing bibliographic records of non-OCLC members into the SOLINET database, will be considered.

The State Library will continue to operate the South Carolina Library Database as a component of the South Carolina Library Network based on the OCLC Group Access Capability (GAC) which now has 35 members. Thus, a total of 87 South Carolina libraries are participants in the South Carolina Library Database. This project will be expanded with additional selected users and tapeloading of bibliographic records of some selected users. The State Library will continue to promote the use of SoLine GAC sponsored by SOLINET.

Network plans call for a statewide union list of serials. The South Carolina Union List of Serials contains the holdings of 38 libraries located in the Central and Southern parts of the state. In FY 92 the Union List will be expanded to include holdings of major libraries in the Upstate region. It is envisioned that the statewide union list of serials may require a menu

approach to these separate databases rather than one single union list. The SCLN will provide the means for accessing the serials collections of the state. The State Library plans to test on-line dial-access for selected users into the State Library's serials database at some point in the future.

Future SCLN plans call for the addition of other system functions such as acquisitions, reference information, and newspaper index. At the state level, plans call for union listing of statewide collections deemed most significant for interlibrary loan and resource sharing. Network expansion will be expanded to include other libraries, such as additional academic and special libraries which do not currently have access due to lack of equipment.

The State Library's Coordinator of Network Services will continue efforts to increase use of the South Carolina Library Network by conducting regional workshops and field work. Training will be on-going to train new staff and to review system capabilities with existing staff. State Library staff will also assist libraries to develop better understanding of how to use local resources more effectively. A statewide publicity effort to promote awareness of the South Carolina State Documents Depository materials by the public and the library profession will be included in FY 92. In FY 92, the Coordinator of Network Services will conduct numerous training sessions to introduce SCLN users to new public access software searching techniques which provide keyword and boolean search capabilities. The Documents Librarian will also visit documents depository sites. Grants will be made for other continuing education opportunities.

The State Library will promote the South Carolina Library Network, as well as use of libraries in general which should lead to increased usage of the SCLN. A major display unit has been developed to use at conferences and other appropriate times. It will continue to be used to promote the SCLN.

The State Library will continue its membership in PALM COP to be of service to other libraries in the event of disasters and to promote the sharing of preservation information among South Carolina libraries.

Objective 2. To provide interlibrary loan and reference services from the State Library.

The State Library will continue to serve as the primary source of interlibrary loan and reference service for libraries of the state. Public, academic, technical, institutional, and special libraries are users of this service. An objective for FY 92 is to increase use of this service by 5%. Use is defined in terms of circulation, not new users. Projections for FY 93 and FY 94 are set at 5% also.

The State Library in FY 92 will continue to evaluate the impact of school library participation in the SCLN. Ten percent of the high schools in the state are presently being served by the network. A request for state funding to serve 50% of the state's high schools will be made in FY 93.

As an enhancement to interlibrary loan the State Library searches on-line data retrieval services in response to research requests. As new databases become available, the library will subscribe to those considered significant in providing needed information.

New Resources, a monthly listing of recent State Library acquisitions, will continue to be published to encourage use of the materials listed.

Objective 3. To work with PALMCOP and other libraries and organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

South Carolina's libraries, archives, and museums face the same problems of disintegrating collections which are plaguing similar institutions across America. Since no single agency in South Carolina is charged with responsibility in this area, the State Library has joined forces with other institutions sharing the same concerns to form the Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council on Preservation (PALMCOP). LSCA funds will be used to encourage communication among PALMCOP members and to help coordinate preservation efforts in the state.

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